

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

LIBRARY,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL CATALOG



A FIELD OF HYACINTHS IN HOLLAND

GET OUR CATALOG OF FALL BULBS

THE HAINES SEED CO.

Importers of and Dealers in

Garden, Field and Flower Seeds

1319 Fifteenth Street, Denver, Colo.

To Our Friends and Customers:

NEW AND OLD

Our Vegetable Seeds. These are grown especially for us by the most reliable Seed Growers of this country and Europe, and we feel sure that with proper care and treatment they cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Our Flower Seeds. Are imported fresh every year from the best growers in Europe. We carry a fine selection. Do not fail to try a few of them, as a little money spent in flowers will more than repay for the investment by making the home attractive.

We have spared no pains or expense to pro-

cure only the best, both in vegetable and flower seeds. In fact our motto has been "not how cheap, but how good."

To those who have never been a customer, all we ask is that you give us a trial.

We would be pleased to have you call on us when in the city, if you wish any information in our line, even if you do not wish to buy.

If you are not in the city and want information, write us. All communications cheerfully answered.

PREMIUMS ON ORDERS FOR SEEDS IN PACKETS AND OUNCES ONLY.

Customers sending.....	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.00
May select extra seeds in packets and ounces to value of.....	.25	.50	.75	1.00

This discount only applies to orders for Vegetable and Flower Seeds in packets or ounces and does not include seeds by weight ($\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. and over), or bulbs and plants, nor can it be applied to orders sent at different times during the season.

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING CAREFULLY.

OUR TERMS

Are Strictly Cash With Order.

We do not send C. O. D.

HOW TO ORDER.

Write your name, postoffice, state and express office plainly on every order.

VERY IMPORTANT.

We aim to fill your orders immediately, and you can greatly aid us in making them out on our Order Sheet, as follows:

1. Place the quantity wanted before each article.
2. Use one line for each kind ordered.
3. As nearly as possible, make your list in the same order in which the seeds are catalogued, beginning at the front.
4. Keep copy of the order.

HOW TO REMIT.

Send cash with order (as we do not open book accounts for small amounts), by New

York or Chicago Draft, Registered Letter, or Postoffice or Express Money Order; both are cheap and absolutely safe. Postage stamps are taken as cash, but we prefer the smaller denominations, such as ones and twos. Registered letters are generally very safe, and you can send that way from any postoffice and receive your receipt by return mail, by which you know it has reached us. Where money is sent as above directed, customers may select seeds to the amount of money paid for sending it.

ORDER EARLY.

Do not wait until the rush of planting time.

ERRORS.

If stock is not as expected, compare with order, read catalogue rules carefully, and if we are in the wrong, write us at once, giving all particulars. Do not return goods until you hear from us.

GUARANTEE.

Seeds of the best quality are apt to fail, through improper treatment, by sowing the seed too deep or too shallow, in too wet or too dry soil. They differ greatly as to temperature required for germination. Some will germinate rapidly at a certain temperature, while others, if sown under the same conditions, are apt to decay. The young plants are liable to various accidents, cold or dry air may check their growth or destroy them. Insects above and below the ground may attack them, and a great many other contingencies may arise to prevent the best seeds from giving satisfac-

tion, and for all these reasons it is impractical to guarantee seeds.

The Haines Seed Co. gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

THE HAINES SEED CO.,

J. L. Devalon,
Proprietor and Manager.



The Haines Seed Co.

1319 Fifteenth Street, Denver, Colo.

State Whether Wanted by Mail or Express.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Postage on Beans, Peas, Corn, Grass Seed, etc., 8 cents per lb. extra. Onion Sets, 10 cents per Quart.

In Ordering Please use this Sheet, being careful to fill out Name and Address in Full.

[illegible]



YOU CAN MAKE MONEY BY PLANTING OUR SEEDS.

FIFTY DOLLARS IN CASH PRIZES DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:

- \$15.00 for best photograph of field of grains or vegetables.
- \$10.00 for best photograph of group of vegetables.
- \$ 5.00 for best photograph of single specimens.
- \$ 2.00 for best photograph of sweet peas.
- \$ 2.00 for the largest pumpkin.
- \$ 2.00 for largest Hubbard squash.
- \$ 1.00 for six largest mangel or sugar beets.
- \$ 1.00 for six largest garden beets.
- \$ 1.00 for six largest Belgian carrots.
- \$ 1.00 for six largest Oxheart carrots.
- \$ 1.00 for six largest half-long carrots.
- \$ 1.00 for six largest cucumbers, one variety.
- \$ 1.00 for six largest turnips, one variety.
- \$ 1.00 for six largest ears Stowell's Evergreen corn.
- \$ 1.00 for six largest ears white Evergreen corn.
- \$ 1.00 for ten largest onions, one variety.
- \$ 1.00 for ten largest tomatoes, Sparks' Earliana.
- \$ 1.00 for ten largest tomatoes, Livingston's Beauty.
- \$ 1.00 for ten pepper pods, one variety.
- \$ 1.00 for five heaviest heads Holland cabbage.

All photographs of fields should be not less than 4 by 5 inches in size.

All of these must be grown from seeds purchased from The Haines Seed Co.

All photographs and vegetables to become the property of The Haines Seed Co. Where photograph of group or single specimens are taken they should be made as prominent as possible, so they could be used for catalogue work.

A NEW BOOK.**"The Farmer's Garden, or Health, Happiness
and Money Out of the Soil."**

A good garden is one of the best investments of the farm. It saves meat bills, grocery bills and doctor's bills. The garden should give an abundant supply of vegetables for the table during the growing season, and fill the cellar for the remainder of the year. In this little book, men and women who have made such gardens on their own farms tell just how to do it. Laying out the ground, preparing the soil, varieties to plant and seeds required are given in detail. It gives plans for successive planting to insure a constant supply for the table and the instructions for cultivation and fighting of insect pests are clear and definite. There are no big stories or theories in this book. It is a plain record of how real farm gardens are made, told in easy and natural language. If you have a garden, this book will help you make a better one. If you have no definite garden plan, the book will be worth hundreds of dollars to you. There are other books for the rich amateur, for the professional gardener and for the large market gardener. This is the only book prepared especially for the busy farmer.

The following list of seeds is suggested for the average farm family to be grown under the instructions given in this book:

1/2 lb. Peas, Early Alaska	10c
1/2 lb. Peas, Nott's Excelsior (2nd early) ..	10c
1/2 lb. Peas, Yorkshire Hero, medium late ..	10c
1/2 lb. Peas, Telephone, late	10c
1/2 lb. Sweet Corn, Early Cory	10c
1/2 lb. Sweet Corn, Perry's Hybrid	10c
1 lb. Sweet Corn, Stowell's Evergreen ..	15c
1/2 lb. Beans, Early Mohawk	10c
1 lb. Beans, Burpee's Green Pod Stringers ..	20c
1 lb. Beans,, Bush Lima	15c
1 lb. Beans, Tall Lima or other pole beans ..	15c
1 oz. Beets, Early Eclipse	10c
1 oz. Beets, Blood Turnip	10c
1 oz. Onions, Prize Taker	15c
1 oz. Onions, Red Weatherfield	15c
1 oz. Turnips, Purple Top	10c
1 qt. Onion Sets, yellow	15c
1 pkg. Spinach	05c
1 pkg. Lettuce, Grand Rapids	05c
1 pkg. Lettuce, Early Curled Simpson ..	05c
1 pkg. Carrots, Oxheart	05c
1 pkg. Cucumbers, Boston Pickling	05c
1 pkg. Cucumbers, Long White Spine ..	05c

1 pkg. Parsnips, Sugar	05c
1 pkg. Radish, Early Scarlet Turnip ..	05c
1 pkg. Radish, Long Scarlet	05c
1 pkg. Radish, White Strassburg	05c
1 pkg. Squash, Early Summer	05c
1 pkg. Squash, Hubbard	05c
1 pkg. Tomato, Spark's Earliana	10c
1 pkg. Tomato, Livingston's Beauty ..	05c
1 pkg. Egg Plant, Black Beauty	05c
1 pkg. Pepper, Cayenne	05c
1 pkg. Muskmelon, Rocky Ford	05c
1 pkg. Muskmelon, Montreal Market ..	05c
1 pkg. Watermelon	05c
Postage on Peas, Beans, Corn and Onion Sets	65c
Total	\$3.75

**SUBSCRIBE FOR THE RURAL NEW-
YORKER.**

Possibly you are a subscriber.. It is spoken of everywhere as the best farm paper. It is edited by men who were bred on the farm, and who have been associated all their lives with farm life and farm work. Their interests are with the farm and their sympathies with the farmers. Rogues and advertising fakirs have cause to fear this paper and to hate it. It is zealous in the interest of the farm and a fearless champion of the farmer's rights. It is a strong paper, exerting a powerful influence for the good of farm interests. At the same time, it gives the individual farmer the best and most profitable information on farm subjects

Regular prices for the paper, the book and the seeds are as follows:

The Rural New-Yorker one year	\$1.00
The Farmer's Garden Paper .....	.75
List of Seeds	3.75
Total	\$5.50

Send us \$4.25 and we will send all three. If you want the book in cloth binding, send 25 cents extra.

Or we will furnish you the Rural New-Yorker and the Farmer's Garden for \$1.25 extra with \$3.00 worth of garden or flower seeds, or for \$1.00 extra with \$4.00 worth, or for 75c extra with \$5.00 worth, or free with \$10.00 worth of your own selection at catalog prices, in addition to the premium for seeds in packages and ounces offered on inside of front cover.

ASPARAGUS.

One ounce will sow about 50 feet of drill and produce about 300 plants.

Asparagus is so easily grown and such a large quantity is produced on a small space of ground, that every garden should contain a bed. Fifty plants will give an abundant supply for an ordinary family. Seed should be sown as soon as the ground can be worked, in good, rich soil, in drills one foot apart, covered one or two inches.

Columbian Mammoth, White.—A new and entirely distinct variety, that produces large shoots, which stay white as long as fit for use.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Conover's Colossal.—A standard variety, color deep green and quality first-class.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 60c.

Palmetto.—The hardiest of all varieties, producing dark green shoots of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 60c.

Early Giant Argentine, oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., 1 lb. \$1.10.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Of the Cabbage family, producing numerous heads on one stem, of most delicious quality. Cultivated same as Cabbage.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.60.

BORECOLE, OR KALE.

This is more hardy than cabbage and makes excellent greens for winter use. The leaves are curly, bright green, very delicate in flavor. Sow in autumn for sprouts or greens.

Dwarf German, pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

Tall Scotch, pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

BROCCOLI.

Forms heads similar to Cauliflower, but much harder.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.

BEANS.

Beans are tender annuals, and cannot be planted until danger of frost is past. Should be planted in drills an inch and a half deep and dropped three inches apart in drills. One pound will sow about fifty feet of drill. (If wanted by mail, add 8c per lb. for postage.)

DWARF GREEN.—POD VARIETIES.

Burpee's Stringless.—The only stringless green pod in cultivation, and surpasses all others in crispness and flavor. Two weeks earlier than any green pod variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 10c., lb. 20c., 2 lbs. 35c., 10 lbs. \$1.35.

Early Mohawk.—Can be planted earlier than most beans, as it will endure light frost. Green pods five to six inches long.

Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 10c., lb. 15c., 10 lbs. \$1.00.

Dwarf Horticulture.—This is of the highest quality as a shell bean, either green or dry. Large, handsome green pods, streaked with pink.

Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 10c., lb. 15c., 10 lbs. \$1.00.

Refugee.—A prolific green podded variety, thick and fleshy. Fine for pickling purposes.

Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 10c., lb. 15c., 10 lbs., \$1.25.

Improved Early Red Valentine.—Pods develop to an edible condition in thirty-two days from germination. Color of pods, light green and semi-transparent. Form of pods, round and slightly curved. Succulent, prolific, and quite free from strings, continuing long in edible condition.

Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 10c., lb. 15c., 2 lbs. 25c., 10 lbs. \$1.00.

Early Long Yellow Six-Weeks.—Early and prolific; an excellent variety for general use.

Pkt. 5c., lb. 15c., 2 lbs. 25c.



BEANS—FLAGEOLET WAX.

Broad Windsor.—Entirely different from the ordinary variety of beans. Very hardy; excellent as a green shell bean.

Pkt. 5c., lb. 15c., 2 lbs. 25c.

Burpee's Bush Lima.—A dwarf form of the large Pole Lima. It grows vigorously, forming a circular bush of about twenty inches in height and two feet in diameter, bearing large pods similar in size and quality to those of the large Limas.

Pkt. 5c., lb. 15c.

California Butter.—This is quite a valuable variety. Grows about twenty inches high, beans large and white; useful for both green and dry shell beans. lb. 20c.

DWARF WAX—POD VARIETIES.

Dwarf Black Wax.—Early, productive and fine quality. Pods round, tender, fleshy and stringless.

Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 10c., lb. 15c., 10 lbs. \$1.25.

Golden Wax.—A very popular bean. Pods of a golden yellow color, fine flavor.

Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 10c., lb. 15c., 10 lbs., \$1.25.

Davis White Wax.—A rustless, productive bean, in quality very brittle and tender as a snap bean; also used for dry shell bean.

Pkt. 5c., lb. 20c., 2 lbs. 35c., 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Flageolet Wax.—Pods flat, about one foot in length, stringless and very tender.

Pkt. 5c., lb. 20c., 2 lbs. 35c., 10 lbs. \$1.25.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax.—One of the earliest, hardest and most prolific of wax beans. Pods are long, very tender and stringless.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c., lb. 25c., 10 lbs. \$1.50.

TALL BEANS.

Kentucky Wonder.—A very prolific variety, producing its long pods in great clusters. It is entirely stringless and of best flavor.

lb. 20c., 2 lbs. 35c.

Lazy Wife.—This is excellent for snap beans in summer or for shell beans for winter use. Pods are broad, thick and very fleshy and stringless.

lb. 15c., 2 lbs. 25c.

Scarlet Runner.—Valuable for both table use, or as an ornamental vine. Flowers of a brilliant scarlet.

Pkt. 5c., lb. 25c.

Tall Limas.—The old standard; the beans are delicious, either green or dry.

lb. 20c., 2 lbs. 35c.

Market gardeners should ask for market gardeners' price list.

BEETS.

One ounce will sow about fifty feet of drill.

Extra Early Egyptian.—Best variety for forcing, and excellent for first early crop out of doors, as it is very quick growing.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Early Blood Turnip.—A very popular variety for both summer and autumn use.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Eclipse.—An exceedingly popular variety, very early, sweet and tender.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Edmand's Blood Turnip.—A handsome, turnip-shaped blood beet, sweet and tender in quality, and unsurpassed for keeping purposes.

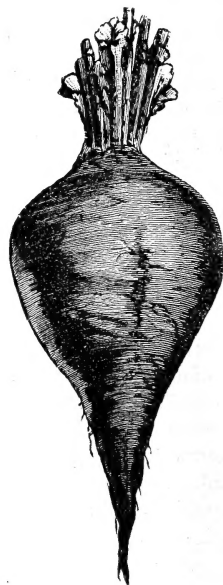
Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Long Blood Red.—A large, long variety, for fall and winter use.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Swiss Chard.—This variety does not make large bulbs like the ordinary beets, but is grown for the leaves, which are cooked like Spinach, and the leaf stalks are used in the same manner as asparagus.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.



LONG BLOOD RED.

MANGELS AND SUGAR BEETS.

Price of any of the following varieties: **Oz.** 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c., lb. 35c., postpaid.

Golden Tankard.—We consider this the most satisfactory variety to plant for stock. Early, hardy and a heavy cropper, as it can be grown closely in narrow rows. Fine for dairy farming.

Giant Long Red.—A very large variety of Mangel, unequalled for yielding and feeding qualities.

Klein Wanzleben.—Possesses the highest sugar producing qualities; the heavy per cent. of sugar makes it also of great value for feeding.

VILMORIN'S.

Red Top Sugar.—Is wonderfully fine for dairy farming. It combines with a heavy yield a good percentage of sugar. Very hardy and productive.

CABBAGE.

One ounce of seed will produce about three thousand plants.

Extra Early Express.—The earliest of all; produces heads long before other varieties have begun to head up.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c., lb. \$2.00.

Early Jersey Wakefield.—Considered by many the very best first early variety. It forms fine, solid heads of pyramidal shape, with very few outside leaves, and of best quality.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c., lb. \$2.00.

Early Summer.—A very popular variety, which forms large, solid heads of excellent quality. Matures ten or twelve days later than the Early Jersey Wakefield.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

Early Flat Dutch.—A sure header. Heads of even size, solid and of good flavor. Matures about as early as the Early Summer, and stands long without bursting.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c., lb. \$1.75.

All Seasons.—One of the best for market gardeners. Fine, large heads, medium early and long standing.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c., lb. \$1.60.

Early Winningstadt.—One of the best for general use, being very hardy and sure to head. Heads regular, conical, hard and keeps well both summer and winter.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

HOLLANDER.

Short Stem (Danish Grown)—The favorite winter cabbage with Colorado market garden-

ers. It is as hard as a rock, and a small head will weigh as much as a large head of any variety. It grows very compact, thus yielding a much larger crop. It will stand long journeys, and keep far into the spring, and is most rich and mild in taste.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., 1 lb. \$2.50.

Fottler's Improved Brunswick.—An excellent second early variety, with very uniform, large, solid heads. Always sure to head.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

Premium Late Flat Dutch.—One of the largest and best of the late market sorts. For heading, evenness of crop and size it cannot be surpassed.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Stone Mason.—A large, late, solid drumhead. Very popular.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$1.75.

Filderkraut.—A pointed heading variety, similar to Winningstadt, but larger. Good for either first or second crop. Highly esteemed for making kraut.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Improved Savoy.—This variety is the peer of all Savoy Cabbage, either for market or family use; a reliable header, and of fine, delicate flavor.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

Mammoth Rock Red.—This is the best and most reliable red Cabbage ever introduced.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c., lb. \$2.00.

CARROT.

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; 3 lbs., one acre.

Early French Forcing.—The earliest and best variety for forcing, very tender and delicious.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. 85c.

Early Scarlet Horn.—A very popular variety, fine grained and sweet flavored.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 85c.

Danver's Half Long.—A great favorite; of a dark rich orange color and excellent flavor. A first-class carrot for all soils.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Chantenay.—A first-class table variety. Gives great satisfaction in both the market and private garden. The flesh is of beautiful, rich orange color and of finest quality; medium early, with small tops.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Oxheart.—This is a very popular carrot, is intermediate as to length between the half long and the short varieties. Flesh bright

orange, fine grained and sweet. Fine quality for table use and equally good for stock.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

Long Orange.—A well-known variety, roots long, thickest near the crown, tapering to a point, of deep orange color. It is a good keeper and is extensively grown for winter use.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

Long White Belgian.—Grows one-third above the ground; large, white root, with green top. Enormously productive; grown exclusively for feeding stock.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

CAULIFLOWER.

One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.

Early Paris.—A popular early variety, used extensively in the home garden. Heads of uniform size, solid and blanch easily.

Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c., oz. 75c.

Danish Snowball.—Our seed is Danish grown and through many seasons it has proven itself reliable. It can be sown both early and late, producing large, solid, white heads of excellent flavor.

Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c., oz. \$2.00.

CELERY.

One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

Vilmorin's Golden Self-Blanching.—This is the best variety for early use. It is of compact, stocky habit, with thick, heavily ribbed stalks, which blanch easily to a beautiful yellow.

Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50.

Giant Pascal.—The best for fall and winter use. The stalks are crisp, sweet and of a rich, nutty flavor. It blanches very easily and quickly, and retains its freshness a long time after being marketed.

VILMORIUS, FRENCH GROWN.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c., lb. \$1.75.

Celeriac, or Turnip-rooted Celery.—This variety is grown for its large, turnip-like roots of excellent celery flavor. Highly esteemed for making soups or for making salads. Good keeper for winter use.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.



CELERY—GIANT PASCAL.

Chicory.—The leaves are used for salads, either in their natural state or blanched. The roots, when dry, are used as a substitute for coffee.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

Corn Salad.—This hardy little plant is used extensively in winter and spring for salads or cooked as spinach.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

Cress, or Pepper Grass.—A very quick-growing plant, much used with lettuce for flavoring same.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

Cress (Water).—Highly esteemed as a salad during spring and fall; also used as a garnish for meats. Its culture can be carried on anywhere where there is a sufficient supply of fresh water.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

Chives.—Hardy little plants of the onion type, the tops of which are used for seasoning soups and salads.

Roots, per bunch, 20c; postpaid.

SWEET CORN.

One pound will plant about 300 hills; 12 to 20 pounds will plant one acre in drills.

Price of any variety listed: Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 10c., lb. 15c., 2 lbs. 25c., 10 lbs. \$1.00. If wanted by mail add 8c per lb. for postage.

Peep o' Day (Western Grown Seed).—Ten days earlier than any other variety. Ears average about six inches in length and perfect in form; very tender, sweet and juicy.

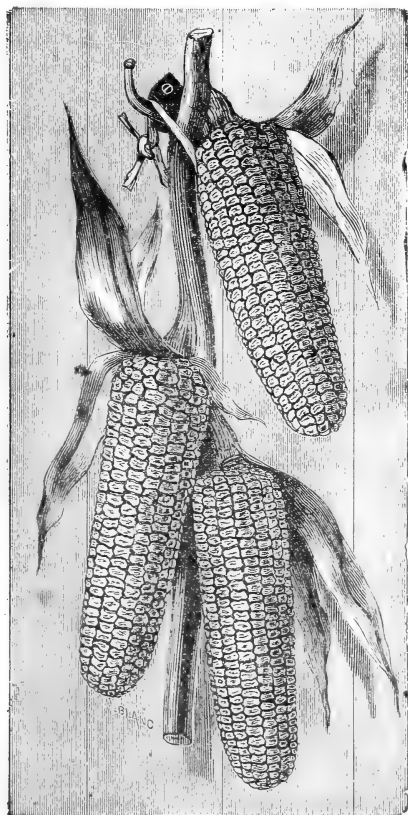
Northern grown sealed packages (see Novelties).

White Cob Cory.—This has for years been a popular early variety. It is of dwarf growth and yields well. Ears of medium size, sweet and tender.

Mammoth White Cob Cory.—An extra early strain of Cory Corn. Ears and kernels very large and of good quality, 12 rowed.

Early Minnesota.—A standard early variety, of dwarf growth. Ears long, containing eight rows of kernels, very broad, sweet and tender.

Shaker's Early.—A splendid market sort, ready soon after Early Minnesota, but the ears are much larger. The stalks in good soil, attain a height of six feet, bearing usually two large ears, well filled out to the tips of each cob; the kernels are large, white and of delicious flavor.



EVERGREEN.

Perry's Hybrid.—Second early variety, of stocky growth; ears well filled with large, white kernels of good quality.

Country Gentleman.—For delicate flavor and sweetness we know of no other variety that can surpass this. Grains very long, irregularly set, on small cob. Second early.

Stowell's Evergreen.—Now recognized everywhere as a standard variety, both for home use and market. It is a general favorite. The ears are of large size, grains very deep, tender and sweet, and remains longer in the green state than any other.

Black Mexican.—For family use it is considered by many the most desirable because of its remarkable sweetness.

Metropolitan.—An extra early variety, ripens a few days later than the Cory, but produces larger ears.

Early Evergreen. Ripens 10 days earlier than Stowell's, equally as good quality.

Burpee's New White Evergreen.—Similar to Stowell's Evergreen, except it is pure white, on which account it is preferred by many. When in the green state the grains are as white as snow.

FIELD CORN.

Write for prices, stating quantity wanted.

White Australian, or Flint.—A very popular variety of field corn. The earliest and hardest of all sorts. Is often grown without irrigation. It is rather a heavy yielder; each stalk will bear one or two ears, eight to ten inches in length.

Swadley.—This is a yellow variety, as early as the Australian, not quite so hardy, but stands drouth equally as well. Matures from ninety to one hundred days from planting. Ears eight to ten inches in length, two to each stalk.

Yellow Dent.—A fine strain of early field corn. Grains large and deep, cob very small, well filled to the end. A ninety-day variety.

Iowa Silver Mine.—An entirely distinct variety. It is early, matures from ninety to ninety-five days; fine, large ears, with very small cobs, grains long, pure white. A very heavy cropper.

Improved Leaming (90 days).—This is one of the earliest large, yellow Dent Corns in cultivation, ripening in 90 to 100 days from planting. It is extra early, and not a hard flinty corn. The ears are large and handsome, with deep, large grains; orange yellow color and red cob. Stalks medium size, tapering gradually, producing two good ears each; husks and shells very easily.

White Pearl (100 days).—The stock is short and thick. The ear grows low on the stalk, from seven to twelve inches in length, almost parallel throughout, of medium size, averaging sixteen rows of grains. The grains are pure white, very deep, compact and heavy. Two grains will more than span the cob. The cob is small. By a test, seventy ears weighed eighty-seven and one-half pounds, of which the cobs alone weighed only seven pounds. It makes a superior quality of corn meal, and grades No. 1 white in any market. It matures early. We recommend it highly.

POPCORN.

White Rice.—The most popular variety for general use. Is very productive. The grain is pointed, color white, quality excellent.

Per lb. 10c.

Queen's Golden.—Pops perfectly white; a single kernel will expand nearly one inch.

Per lb. 10c.

CUCUMBER.

One ounce of seed will plant from forty to fifty hills; 2 lbs. per acre.

Early Russian.—The earliest in cultivation; resembles the Early Cluster, but is smaller and shorter, being only four inches long.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

Early Frame.—Productive of growth; vigorous, early; fruit medium sized and straight. Popular for both table use and pickling.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

Early Cluster.—A very popular early variety. Is extra prolific, setting in clusters of two or three. If the fruits are kept gathered, the vines will continue bearing.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

Early White Spine.—A fine strain, desirable for its extreme earliness. Fruit smooth and round and very regular in size and form, and fine flavor.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. 80c.



CUCUMBER—LONG GREEN.

Long Green.—This is an old-time popular garden favorite; fruit long, deep rich green, flesh solid, crisp and of excellent quality.

Pkt., 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 80c.

Goliath Extra Long Green Giant.—(20 to 24 inches in length) oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25.

Cool and Crisp.—The peculiar feature of this variety is the knobs, or protuberances, upon which the spines are placed, which are very prominent, giving an attractive appearance. This variety is the earliest and most prolific of all pickling cucumbers; will become a standard sort. Dark green, almost black.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

Boston Pickling.—This is one of the most popular of pickling cucumbers. It is of good form and quality. A great favorite with pickle growers.

Pkt., 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 80c.

Chicago or Westerfield Pickling.—Very popular with Chicago market gardeners and extensively grown in that vicinity. Fruit medium length, pointed at end, with very large and prominent spines; color deep green.

Pkt., 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 80c.

Japanese Climbing.—An excellent variety for small garden, as it takes very little room, climbing fences and trellises. Good for both pickles and slicing.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Gherkins.—A small, oval, pickling variety, distinct from all others. Used for pickles only.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

EGG PLANT.

Improved Round Purple.—The leading market variety. Very productive; fruit large, with smooth, glossy, purple skin.

Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Black Beauty.—Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

ENDIVE.

This furnishes an appetizing salad for fall and winter months.

Broad-leaved Batavia.—Forms large heads of broad, thick leaves, which can be blanched for salad; is also cooked for greens.

Pkt., 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Green Curled.—Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

White Curled.—Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

GARLIC.

Garlic is the most pungent of all the onion family. It is much used in the south of Europe. The root or bulb is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves," which are planted in the spring six to eight inches apart, and in August the tops will die, when the bulbs are ready to gather. They do best in light, rich soil.

Large Bulbs, 1 lb. 30c., 3 lbs. 80c, postpaid.

Small Bulblets, 40c per lb., postpaid.

Write for prices on large lots.

KOHL RABI.

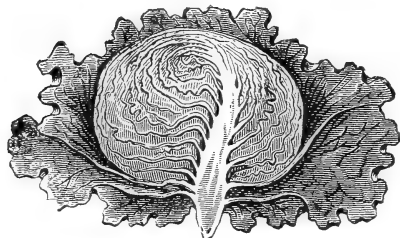
Is a vegetable grown for its turnip-shaped bulb, intermediate between the Cabbage and Turnip. Should be used while young, as age detracts from its good quality. White Vienna the favorite variety.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

LEEK.

Belongs to the Onion family. Is used for flavoring soups. Large London.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.



LETTUCE—HANSON.

LETTUCE.

One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants.

Black-Seeded Simpson.—This is a most popular variety among gardeners. It forms large, loose leaves, very tender and of good quality. One of the best, either for forcing under glass or for open-ground culture.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Early Curled Simpson.—One of the best of the "Leaf" Lettuces. It forms a large, loose head, of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Early Cabbage, or Butterhead.—This is a great favorite with gardeners, owing to its solidity, crispness and good flavor. It withstands the summer heat extremely well, and is slow to go to seed.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. 80c.

Denver Market.—An excellent variety for early planting in open ground or forcing. It forms large, solid heads of fine quality.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.10.

Big Boston.—A good variety for gardeners who want a large heading sort. The plants are very hardy and vigorous.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

Hanson.—This forms very large, firm heads, resembling Cabbage, which are very crisp and tender. One of the best heat-resisting sorts.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. 80c.

Prize Head.—This popular variety produces large, loose heads of finely crimped leaves, the outer portions of which are shaded with a reddish brown. Exceedingly crisp and tender; one of the best for the home garden.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. 80c.

Giant Glacier.—Heads grow to a large size, solid, crisp and tender. It stands the heat well, and is slow to seed.

Oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., 1 lb. \$1.00.

Grand Rapids Forcing (Selected strain)—This is a grand forcing variety. It is of handsome appearance, a strong grower, and not apt to rot, and will keep from wilting longer when exposed for sale than any other variety. Its upright habit admits of very close planting.

Oz. 15c., 2 ozs. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., 1 lb. \$1.10.

MUSKMELON.

Culture.—Melons thrive best in a light, rich soil. Plant from 12 to 15 seeds to the hill; Muskmelons 6 feet apart each way, Watermelons 8 feet each way. Plant in May when the weather has become warm. After all danger of bugs is over, thin out to three or four plants to the hill. When about one foot long, pinch off the tips to make them branch, as the vines grow stronger, and the fruit matures earlier. If a few shovelfuls of well rotted manure is mixed with each hill it will greatly increase the yield.

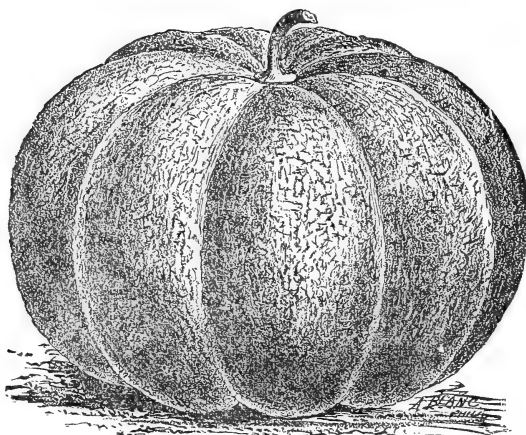
One ounce will plant about fifty hills; 3 lbs. per acre.

Rocky Ford.—There is little description needed for this favorite Muskmelon. Our seed is true Rocky Ford grown.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. 80c.

Extra Early Citron.—This is considered the earliest Muskmelon. Fruit large and fine flavor.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.



EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.

Extra Early Hackensack.—Those who grow for market should remember that this is one of the best as well as the earliest and hardest of Muskmelons.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

Netted Gem.—This is a popular Melon. Vine of strong, healthy growth, very prolific.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

Green Fleshed Osage.—A very hardy, prolific variety. Fruit globe-shaped, of delicious flavor.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

Miller's Cream.—It is medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit. A favorite variety for the market.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. 90c.

Montreal Market.—The fruit is of the largest size, specimens often weighing twenty pounds and upwards; flesh very thick and of the finest flavor.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

Emerald Gem.—Fruit small to medium sized, globular, or slightly flattened at the ends, only slightly netted and ribbed. Skin deep green while young, becoming tinged with yellow as the fruit matures, flesh deep salmon yellow, thick, ripening close to the rind, and exceedingly high flavored.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.40.

Long Island Beauty.—A splendid new melon of the Hackensack variety, of very superior quality, densely netted. Among the earliest.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.10.

WATERMELLON

(For Culture, see Muskmelon)

One ounce is required for forty hills, three pounds for an acre.

Rocky Ford.—Colorado's favorite Watermelon. In shape it is long, skin dark green, flesh bright scarlet and deliciously sweet.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Kleckley's Sweet.—Large, oblong melon, 20 inches in length by 10 to 12 inches in diameter, somewhat tapering at the ends. The skin is dark green, flesh bright scarlet, ripening close to the skin, the rind being only about one-half inch in thickness. Seeds white, lying close to the rind, leaving a large, solid heart which does not crack open when ripe. Sweet and sugary, and is of such texture that it leaves no strings of pulp whatever in eating. The melon is better for home use than for shipping, and we believe it is the best table melon today.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Florida Favorite.—Oblong in shape, growing to very large size; rind dark, with light green stripes; flesh light crimson, crisp and deliciously sweet.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Kolb's Gem.—This variety, on account of shipping qualities, is extensively grown for that purpose. Grows nearly round, of dark green color, with lighter narrow stripes; flesh bright red and of good flavor.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Pride of Georgia.—A much better table variety than the Kolb Gem, though not so good a shipper, owing to the exceeding thinness and tenderness of the rind. In form the melons are an oblong oval, bearing identifications somewhat like the muskmelon. The vines are exceedingly prolific.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Dark Icing.—Of unquestionable quality. Fruit large, dark-skinned. An excellent shipper.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

Georgia Rattlesnake.—The largest of all the varieties of watermelons, long, smooth, distinctly striped with light mottled and wavy, dark green, regular stripes. Flesh bright scarlet and very sugary. Thin-skinned, but bears carriage well, which, together with its large size, will make it an exceedingly popular late market variety.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Cuban Queen.—Fruit large and solid; rind very thin and strong; ripens to the very center; skin striped with dark and light green; flesh bright red, crisp and very sugary. It is an excellent keeper, and bears transit well.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Kentucky Wonder.—Oblong in shape, skin dark green, flesh a beautiful scarlet color, crisp and not tough; rich and sugary flavor; always firm, very solid and never mealy.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Icing, or Ice Rind.—One of the best of all melons; solid, always of good flavor; rind very thin, unexcelled in all good qualities; fruit of medium size, nearly round.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 65c.

Mountain Sweet.—Fruit of large size and oval in shape; flesh scarlet and quite solid; very sweet and delicious; best for general use.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

McIvers Wonderful Sugar.—It is a large melon, averaging about 35 lbs. each. They are long, rather light colored, mottled and irregularly striped with dark green; rind rather thin and tough; flesh a delicate red, and the most tender, juicy and luscious that can be imagined.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Citron.—For preserving; grows uniformly round and smooth; striped and marbled with light green; flesh white and solid.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

MUSTARD.

White.—Best for salad and general use.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

Brown.—Stronger and more pungent than the White.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

Giant Southern Curled.—Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

MUSHROOMS.

Get our leaflet on growing Mushrooms.

Spawn, 25c per brick, 5 lbs. \$1.00.

ONIONS.

Culture.—Onion seed should be sown in March or April in a loose, well manured soil, in drills far enough apart for cultivation, covering the seed about one-fourth inch deep.

One ounce of seed will sow fifty feet of drill; 4 to 6 lbs. per acre.

Extra Early Red.—The first to ripen. A medium-sized, flat variety; an abundant producer.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.25.

Large Red Wethersfield.—This is the standard red variety. Form round, somewhat flattened, skin deep purplish red. Best variety for poor soil.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.25.

Southport Red Globe.—This is a very handsome variety and is deserving of general cultivation. It is medium early (none of the perfectly globe-shaped onions are as early as the flat varieties), grows to a large size, skin deep red, flesh fine grained, mild and tender.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50.

Southport White Globe.—Oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.75.

Yellow Flat Danvers.—A standard variety for winter use. Skin a light golden brown or pale yellow. Flesh pure white and mild flavor.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

Yellow Danvers Globe.—Differs only in form from the Flat Danvers.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50.

Oregon Yellow Danvers.—Similar in form to the Globe Danvers. An excellent keeper.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$1.50.

Prize Taker.—A globe-shaped, straw-colored Onion of enormous size and fine flavor; none better for winter use.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

Mammoth Silver King.—This mammoth Onion is one of the largest in cultivation. It matures early. The skin is of a silvery white, flesh tender and of a mild, sweet flavor.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

White Lisbon.—A large variety, used most for bunching onions, as it is a very quick grower and comes on early.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.25.



Silver Skin.—A large, flat Onion, of mild flavor. A favorite with many when young as a bunching and for pickles. Good also for early winter use.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.75.

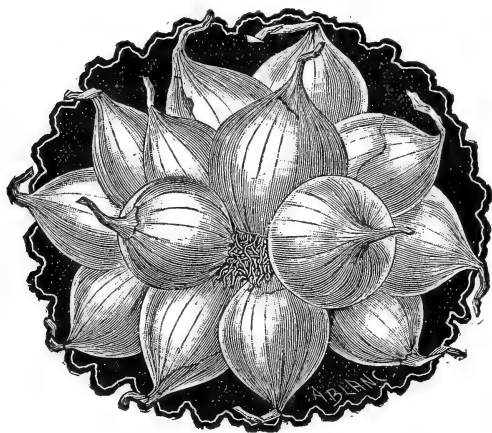
In larger quantities ask for prices

ONION SETS.

Prices given are subject to market fluctuations. When you want large quantities ask for market prices. Thirty-two pounds constitute a bushel, except the top or button sets, which are 28 pounds for a bushel.

One quart will set 75 to 100 feet of row, depending upon the size of the sets.

When wanted by mail, add 10c per quart.



Top or Button.—Qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 60c., bu. \$2.00.

Yellow Bottom.—Qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 60c., bu. \$2.50.

Red Bottom.—Qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c., bu. \$2.75.

White Bottom.—Qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 90c., bu. \$3.00.

White Multipliers.—Qt. 25c.

PARSNIPS.

One ounce will sow about two hundred feet of drill.

Hollow Crown.—The standard variety. The roots are very smooth, flesh fine grained and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Guernsey.—The roots of these do not grow so long as the Hollow Crown, but of greater diameter and more easily pulled.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

PARSLEY.

Very useful for flavoring soups and stews, also for garnishing.

Moss Curled.—A favorite, leaves crimped and curled, giving a most beautiful decorative appearance.

Pkt. 5c, oz 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

Emerald.—Leaves tender, beautifully crimped, bright green color, very ornamental.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. 75c.

OKRA OR GUMBO.

This vegetable is extensively grown in the Southern states. The long pods, when young, are used in soups, stews, etc. It is of the easiest culture and grows freely, bearing abundantly in any garden. One ounce to forty feet of drill.

Dwarf Green.—Early and productive.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Long Green.—Large green pods.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

White Velvet.—This distinct and beautiful new okra was originated in Georgia. The pods are very large, perfectly smooth, never prickly, round, not ridged or square, as in other okras.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

PEPPER.

Ruby King.—The most popular pepper. When ripe a bright red; remarkably mild and pleasant in flavor, having no fiery taste. This variety is most used for mangoes.

Pkt. 5c, oz 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Large, Sweet Spanish.—One of the earliest varieties. Thick fleshed and very mild; used both for pickles and mangoes.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.

Long Red.—The true Cayenne, hot and pungent. Pods long and slender; bright red.

Pkt. 5c, oz 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

PEAS.

One pound for 40 feet of drill; 120 lbs. for acre.

(If wanted by mail, add 8 cents per lb. for postage.)

Alaska.—Earliest of all. In evenness of growth of vine and early maturity of pods it is unequalled by any other extra early pea. It invaluable for market gardeners and canners.

Pkt. 5c., lb. 15c., 10 lbs. 80c.

Gradus, or Prosperity.—No new variety of Peas has ever met with the favor and sale as the "Gradus" since its introduction in America. Each year the demand has increased so much that it has been difficult to procure enough stock. It combines the finest quality with extreme earliness, and is very productive.

It can be planted as early as the smooth pea; is of vigorous growth; vines about three feet high. When shelled the peas are of a beautiful light green color, delicious flavor and remain sweet and tender for a long time.

Half lb. 15c, lb. 25c, 3 lbs. 60c.

Carter's Daisy, or Dwarf Telephone—A cross of Stratagem and Telephone, pods as large as the Telephone, but vines more dwarf than the Stratagem.

One lb. 20c, 2 lbs. 35c.

Improved Stratagem—A strong vigorous grower; height about 2 feet, immense pods, filled with large peas of fine flavor.

One lb. 20c, 2 lbs. 35c, 10 lbs. \$1.25.

Everbearing—A first-class pea for late summer and autumn use, pods 3 to 4 inches long, containing 6 to 8 peas of rich flavor; sweet and tender; height 2 feet.

One lb. 20c, 2 lbs. 35c.

Tom Thumb—This is an old variety. Very dwarf, grows to the height of eight to ten inches. Very productive and early.

Pkt. 5c, lb. 15c, 10 lbs. \$1.00.

American Wonder—Is a great favorite on account of earliness and excellent quality. Is particularly adapted for family use, as it requires no support.

Pkt. 5c, lb. 20c, 2 lbs. 35c, 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Premium Gem—A second early variety; yields profusely peas of excellent quality. One of the very best for family use.

Pkt. 5c, lb. 15c, 2 lbs. 25c.

Nott's Excelsior—This is a very fine variety, of compact growth. The pods are well filled to the end with peas of large size and unusually sweet flavor. Matures as early as the American Wonder.

Pkt. 5c, lb. 20c, 2 lbs. 35c, 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Yorkshire Hero—A splendid, large, wrinkled pea, of excellent quality. It has a branching habit, and is an abundant bearer. Pods are large and well filled with large peas of delicious flavor. Is becoming very popular.

Pkt. 5c, lb. 15c, 2 lbs. 25c, 10 lbs. 90c.

Telephone—A very popular late variety for market and the home garden. Vines vigorous, growing about four feet high, producing an abundance of very large pods, filled with immense peas, very sweet and delicious.

Pkt. 5c, lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.25.

Pride of the Market—A second early variety. Height two feet, foliage dark green, pods long and well filled with large, finely flavored peas.

Pkt. 5c, lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.25.

Marrowfat—A strong productive variety. Should have brush or other support.

Per lb. 10c.

PUMPKINS.

One ounce of seed will plant about twenty hills.

Sugar—This is the best of all pumpkins for pies. The fruit is small to medium size, flesh solid and fine grained. Is a fine keeper.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Cheese—Large, round, flattened fruits, with broad ribs. It is an excellent keeping variety, with thick flesh of extra fine quality.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Japanese Pie—Fruits mature early. Flesh deep yellow, flavor much the same as sweet potatoes. The seeds are marked with curious indentations, resembling the characters of the Chinese alphabet.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c.

Kentucky Field—A very hardy and prolific sort. Vines of strong and vigorous growth. Fruits large, with rich, yellow flesh.

Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 40c.

Common Field—Very productive. Fruits large and irregular in shape, some being round and others long. Used for stock feeding.

Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 40c.

King of Mammoths—Of enormous size, some times reaching 2 or more feet in diameter, and weighing from 100 to 200 pounds.

Oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

Big Tom—An improved common field pumpkin.

Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 55c.

PEANUTS.

Should be planted in April, either shelled or in the pod, in hills about three feet apart each way, from five to eight in each hill, leaving the two strongest. Plants will produce best on light, sandy soil.

Per lb. 15c, 2 lbs. 25c.

RADISH.

One ounce will sow one hundred feet of drill.

Early Scarlet Turnip White Tip—A popular variety for all seasons, either for open ground

IF GARDEN OR FIELD SEEDS ARE WANTED IN LARGE QUANTITIES, WRITE FOR PRICES.

or for forcing. One of the handsomest of turnip radishes; color deep scarlet, with white tip, flesh white and of the best quality.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Extra Early Scarlet Turnip.—A small, round, red radish, with a small top and very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving general cultivation on account of its rich color and tender flesh. For forcing and outdoor planting.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Non Plus Ultra.—This has a small top and is as early as any variety in cultivation, making it one of the best for forcing. Fit for use three weeks from time of sowing. Radish small, globular, rich red color. May be planted closely, owing to its small tops.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 70c.

Rosy Gem.—A very early turnip radish. Growing somewhat larger than the Scarlet Turnip White Tip.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Early White Turnip.—The earliest white radish in cultivation. The radishes are turnip shaped, very crisp and tender.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

French Breakfast.—A medium-sized radish, olive shaped, small top, of quick growth. Of beautiful scarlet color, pure white tip.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Chartiers.—A long, summer radish, scarlet rose above, shading to white at tip; flesh mild flavored.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Long Scarlet Short Top.—The standard long variety for market and home garden. Radish long, growing partly above the ground, straight and smooth; rich scarlet color. A crisp, quick grower.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Long Brightest Scarlet.—This new sort resembles the Early Long Scarlet in shape. Is fit for use twenty-five days after sowing. Its color is the brightest ever seen in any radish. Excellent quality.

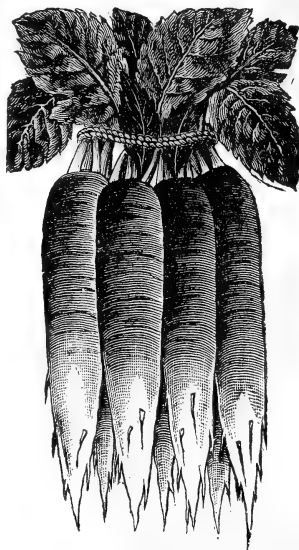
Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Denver Glass.—This excellent radish does not grow quite so long as the Long Scarlet Short Top. Tip pure white, shading to a very delicate pink. Flesh white and crisp.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. 75c.

White Vienna.—A great favorite, with white skin and crisp, white flesh. It remains in condition longer than most varieties.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.



RADISH—CHARTIERS.

Icicle.—This new radish is excellently adapted for forcing purposes or success on sewing in the open ground. Roots pure white, long, crisp and tender, and mild flavor.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. 75c.

White Strasburg.—This radish grows to the largest size, and can be used when quite small, thus covering a long season. Flesh white, crisp and tender. One of the best of large summer sorts.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

China Rose, Winter.—These grow to an extra large size, are crisp, mild and very juicy and refreshing. Skin very smooth and of bright rose color.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

Long and Round Black Spanish.—Are leading sorts of the solid winter type, having deep brown skin, differing only in form.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

RHUBARB.

Is very wholesome and should be grown in every garden. Fine plants can be easily grown from seeds.

Linnaeus.—Early and most popular.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.

Victoria.—Later.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.

SALSIFY.

Mammoth Sandwich Island.—This variety grows to a very large size. The roots are of superior quality and delicate flavor. One of the most delicious and nutritious of vegetables.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

SPINACH.

One ounce will sow one hundred feet of drill; 10 lbs. per acre.

Long Standing.—Matures a little later than the round-leaved sorts, but furnishes a large quantity of thick leaves, of fine flavor.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 35c.

**SPINACH.**

Monstrous Viroflay.—This variety is of very quick growth. Leaves very large and thick. A favorite with gardeners.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 30c.

SQUASH.

One ounce will plant about twenty hills. Five pounds per acre.

Early White Bush.—A popular early variety for both the market and the home garden.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Mammoth Summer Crook Neck.—One of the best of summer squashes. Is of dwarf, bushy habit and very productive; fine flavored.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. 90c.

Ford Hook.—Ripens early and is one of the best all-year-round squashes in cultivation. Is very prolific and bug-proof.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

Hubbard.—The best of winter squashes; flesh bright orange, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored; esteemed by many to be as good baked as sweet potatoes. A good keeper.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Warty Hubbard.—Similar to Hubbard. Shell very hard, making it an excellent keeper. An improvement over the old Hubbard.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Golden Hubbard.

Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.



SQUASH—SUMMER BUSH.

Boston Marrow.—A desirable variety for fall and winter use. Skin bright orange; flesh yellow.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

TOMATO.

One ounce will produce about thirteen hundred plants. One and one-half pounds per acre.

All of our Tomato Seed is grown by the famous tomato grower, Mr. Livingston, and the seed can be had in the Livingston-Sealed Packages, in ounce or quarter pound packages without extra charge. We feel sure no better Tomato Seed can be procured at any price, certainly not so good at a less price.

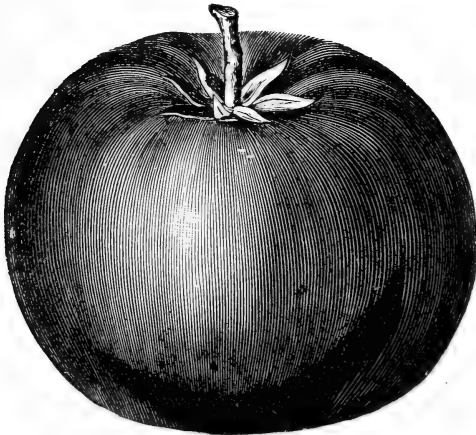
Culture.—For early plants sow in hot beds in March, in drills 5 inches apart, and one-half inch deep when the plants are about 2 inches high, transplant into another hot bed 4 inches apart each way; plant out in the open ground as soon as danger from frost is over, 4 feet apart each way in hills, which should have a shovelful of well rotted manure mixed with the soil. Water freely at time of transplanting. In order to obtain early fruit pinch off the ends of the branches, after first fruit has set. The green fruit can be picked off before frost and ripened under glass, or is exceptionally fine preserved like peaches. By training the vines on trellises, or tying to stakes, the fruit will ripen better and be of finer quality.

Spark's Earliana.—The earliest smooth, bright red tomato of good size and flavor now in cultivation. The plants are quite hardy with rather slender open branches and moderate growth well set, with fruits, nearly all of which ripen extremely early in the season. The tomatoes grow closely together in clusters of 5 to 8, averaging $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. They are smooth and solid, free from rough ribs or cracks. The flesh is deep red, with solid center and small seed cells.

Pkt. 10c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00

The Stone.—This variety is very large, and of bright scarlet color; very smooth, ripening evenly to the stem without a crack, exceedingly solid; is an excellent shipper; quality the very best; fine for canning; a good keeper; without hard core; not subject to rot; its vines and foliage rank and robust.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.



BEAUTY.

Dwarf Champion.—Dwarf and compact in habit; stands up well, even when loaded with fruit, having a stiff, bushy stem; can be planted close together; very desirable in small gardens; very early. It is always smooth and attractive; the skin is tough and flesh solid.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

Livingston's Beauty.—Early, of smooth form, free from rot, and keeps and carries well. In color, a rich, glossy crimson. It is valuable for market from its solidity, toughness of skin, and from the fact that it will ripen up well when picked green.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

Yellow Plum.—Recommended especially for pickles and preserves. Fruit uniformly oval, lemon-colored and smooth-skinned.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

Red Pear-Shaped.—A small, early variety; fine for preserving.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

TOBACCO.

One ounce will sow about 25 square feet and produce plants for one acre.

This is a paying crop, and will do well in this State. Early in spring burn a brush pile on the ground to be used for seed bed. Then thoroughly pulverize the soil, digging and mixing in ashes. Sow seeds very shallow. When plants are six inches high transplant into rows four feet apart.

Big Havana.—The most popular of all. Heavy cropper, fine texture, delightful flavor, earliest cigar variety to mature and ripen.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

Connecticut Seed Leaf.—Best adapted to the climate of the Middle and Northern States, as it is more hardy and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown South.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

TURNIPS.

One ounce will sow 100 to 150 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds will sow an acre.

Five pounds of any variety, not prepaid, at 15c less per pound.



WHITE EGG.

Extra Early Milan Turnip.—The earliest Turnip. Tops very small, distinctly strap-leaved, and growing very erect and compact. Forms bulbs earliest of any sort. Roots small and shapely.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Purple Top (Strap-leaved).—The standard of this part of the country. Superior for early or late planting. Round, flat, good sized, small top with but few leaves; flesh very fine grained; flavor good.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Early White Flat Dutch (Strap-Leaved).—This is a popular early turnip for table use. For autumn and early winter use, this and the Purple-top are highly popular, but as they become over-ripe with age, and in keeping lose somewhat of their succulence, they need to be succeeded by the Snowball or Golden Ball.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Large Early Red Top Globe.—A variety of recent introduction, of large size, of rapid growth, usually attractive, and approved and admired by all who have seen it.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Early White Egg.—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, perfectly smooth, pure white variety, growing half out of the ground, with small top and rough leaves. Its smooth, white skin and quick growth make it particularly adapted for market purposes. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some varieties.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Early Snowball.—A globe-shaped, white-skinned turnip, which is exceedingly productive. The flesh is fine grained, firm, and of very delicate flavor. It is one of the best keeping of the white fleshed sorts, very early, and particularly adapted for family or market use.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 60c.

Golden Ball.—Undoubtedly among the most delicate and sweetest yellow-fleshed turnips yet introduced. Not of large size, but firm, hard and of most excellent flavor. Keeps well, and is superior in its table qualities.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

RUTABAGAS, OR SWEDES.

Largely grown in the Northern States and Canada for stock feeding, and for this purpose they are superior to turnips. Sow not later

than June, in drills two feet apart, and thin out to eight inches in rows.

Purple Top Yellow Rutabaga.—The best variety of Swedish turnip in cultivation. Hardy and productive, flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong; terminates abruptly, with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above, and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green, with little or no neck; the most perfect in form, the richest in flavor, and the best in every respect.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Sweet German.—Flesh white, hard and firm, partaking much of the nature of a rutabaga. Must be sown much earlier than the flat turnip. In the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple by keeping.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Yellow Aberdeen, or Scotch Yellow.—This is a highly approved cattle turnip, attaining a large size. It is solid, nutritious, a good keeper, and is in every respect reliable. It is celebrated for cattle feeding.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Seven Top.—Cultivated extensively in the South for the tops, which are used for greens. It is very hardy, and will grow all winter, but does not produce a good root, and is only recommended for the tops.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Potatoes

If wanted by mail add 10 cents per pound to pay postage. We use extra packing for mail shipments.

When large lots are wanted write us for prices, stating varieties and quantity desired. When ordering please state whether or not we shall substitute other varieties, in case supply of certain varieties wanted is exhausted.

Early Six Weeks.—After growing this variety for several years, we find that it is the earliest potato in existence today, and the most valuable for market gardeners. A great beauty; a perfect table potato, and a wonderful yielder. Ready for market in six weeks;

matures in seventy-two days, two weeks ahead of any other variety, and has yielded as high as 400 bushels per acre.

Price, lb. 10c., 10 lbs. 50c., 25 lbs. \$1.00.

Early Ohio.—Grown expressly for our trade. Extra early. One of the best, if not the best for the Western states. It is fit for table use before fully ripe, and can be shipped earlier than any other variety.

Price, lb. 10c., 10 lbs. 40c., 25 lbs. 80c.

INSECT DESTROYERS

If wanted by mail, add 16c per pound.

(Liquids cannot be sent by mail.)

Ant Exterminator.—A non-poisonous powder, which will kill or drive away ants from lawns.

Box, 35c; by mail, 40c.

Bordeaux Mixture.—Concentrated liquid.

In patent cans, qt., 40c; gal., \$1.00; 5-gal. can, \$4.50.

In powder form, package, 25c.

Chloroleum.—Non-poisonous, yet very effective in ridding lawns of ants. Drives roaches away. Makes a very satisfactory disinfectant and antiseptic.

Small size bottle, 25c; large size, 50c.

Kerosene Emulsion.—For plant lice of any kind, cabbage worms, scales, insects on trees, etc. Ready for use by adding 25 to 50 parts water to one pint emulsion.

Quart can, 40c.

Slug Shot, Hammond's.—Guaranteed to destroy potato bugs and those on tomato and egg plants, currant worms, cabbage lice and worms; fleas, beetles and striped bugs on melons, turnips, beets, onions, etc.; canker worms and caterpillars on fruit and ornamental trees.

Price, 5-lb. pkg., 40c; 10-lb. pkg., 75c; 25-lb. for \$1.50.

Slug Shot Duster.—Made of tin, with handle and perforated bottom, holds $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.

Price, 40c.

Whale Oil Soap.—Used in the greenhouse, nursery and anywhere that insect life exists. Per lb., 15c; 5-lb. can for 60c.

If wanted in bulk ask for prices.

Tobacco Dust.—To drive off green lice in notheds.

Per lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., \$1.00.

Flour of Sulphur.—Per lb., 10c; 4 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 50c. Large quantities at market prices.

Persian Insect Powder.— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 50c; 5-lb. pkg., \$2.25.

Pure Paris Green.—Sealed pkgs., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c; 5-lb. can, \$1.25. Large quantities at market price.

London Purple.—Sealed pkgs., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c; 5-lb. can, \$1.25.

White Hellebore.—For currant worms, etc. $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. can, 15c; lb., 25c; 5-lb. pkg., \$1.00.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP

A WONDERFUL
AND INEXPENSIVE INSECTICIDE.

SURE	KILLS	REVIVES
TO	Sulpho- Tobacco Soap	PLANT
KILL	INSECTS	LIFE

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap is a powerful agent for the destruction of bugs and insects. One or two applications will rid plants of the pests. Animals may be washed with same solution that is used for plants, or a lather may be made and applied with hand or sponge. Full directions with each cake.

Destroys cabbage, squash- and potato-bugs, currant-worms, lice, green-fly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Sure death to all plant insects indoors and out-of-doors. Of special value for spraying shrubs, fruit-trees and vines. Produces luxuriant roses if bushes are sprayed liberally before blooming-time.

3-oz. Cake makes $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons prepared solution. 10 cents. Mailed, postpaid, for 13 cents.

8-oz. Cake makes 4 gallons prepared solution. 20 cents. Mailed, postpaid, for 28 cents.

10-lb. Cake makes 80 gallons prepared solution. By Express, \$3.00.

Free with every order, "The Window Gardener," a booklet by Eben E. Rexford, giving valuable information on the cultivation of plants and the extermination of insects.

POWDER BELLOWS

Used for dusting plants with powder insecticides, such as Slug Shot, Tobacco Dust, Sulphur, etc. Holds 4 oz. powder. Price, \$1.00 each.

Enter out prize contest. Get a share of the cash premiums. See offer on first page.



AFTER careful consideration and labor sufficient to obtain the highest quality and choicest varieties, we take pleasure in submitting to our friends and patrons this, our

1906 PRICE LIST

FLOWER SEEDS: A Few Words About Planting

Our experience has been that a large number of failures that were thought to be attributable to poor seed, were really on account of a misunderstanding of the requirements of the seed planted. The more hardy varieties should be planted in the early spring. Take, for instance, Pansy Seed, which if planted in March or April will germinate very readily and soon make nice stocky plants, with roots well established before the hot weather comes on, and bloom freely all summer. Whereas, if the same seed was planted in May or June it would germinate

but feebly, and the plants would not bloom satisfactorily until the cool weather came in the fall, which would enable them to make sufficient root to sustain them while blooming. While with other less hardy plants, the seed should not be planted until the soil has become warmed somewhat or the seed is liable to rot before it becomes warm enough to germinate; then another cause of failure is the manner of planting and the depth they are covered. No definite rule can be laid down. A good plan for very small seed is to cover about

the thickness of the seed. If fine seed, like *Petunia's*, were to be covered $\frac{1}{4}$ inch or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, they would probably never be seen again. But we believe a more frequent cause of failure than all other reasons combined, is the fact that the soil is allowed to dry out below the seed after it has sprouted and before the roots have reached sufficient depth to sustain the plant, thereby killing the germ, after which it is impossible to make it grow; care should be taken to see that the soil is kept moist from the time of sowing the seed until the plants are large enough for the roots to reach down into the moist earth.

Garden Seed being planted deeper is not subject to this trouble to the same extent, but the same thing sometimes happens with it also.

HOW TO SUCCEED IN RAISING FLOWERS.

First—Buy nothing but the best seed. A few cents difference in price will be more than made up in the end.

Second—Carefully prepare your flower beds.

Third—Observe the instructions as to time and manner of planting.

Fourth—Sprinkle the beds frequently with fine spray so as not to wash the soil off or over the seed.

Fifth—When the flowers appear do not be afraid of picking too many. Do not let them fade on the plants, even if you have to give some to your neighbors, who are less fortunate or more indolent than you, in order to keep them picked. The more the flowers are picked the more freely they will bloom. Especially is this true with Sweet Peas and Pansies.

WELL-KNOWN FLOWERS.

In inviting your attention to the following pages, we do so knowing that for your thought and consideration you will feel justly repaid. As many of the flowers described by us are well known and deservedly so, and no doubt many of them well known to you. These varieties are put up by us from new stock seed in packages, with full directions how to grow.

ALYSSUM, LITTLE GEM.

This should really be called the "Carpet of Snow," for the plants, which are only a few inches high, grow so dense and so completely covered with snow-white blossoms create the impression of a beautiful white carpet. We know of no other flower which is so well adapted to borders. The plants begin to bloom when quite small and soon become one mass of white, blooming uninterruptedly until fall.

Added to this is the sweet fragrance and we cannot see how a garden could be complete without it.

Package, 5 cents; oz. 35c.

ALYSSUM, SWEET.

A general favorite with delicate white flowers of exquisite fragrance, and very free blooming. Makes an excellent border for flower beds, and if planted in vases and hanging baskets trails over the sides, furnishing a profusion of fragrant bloom, is also very useful for cut flowers. May be sown as early in the spring as the beds can be dug.

Package, 5 cents; oz. 25 cents.

AGERATUM.

Very effective plants for bedding or borders, remaining in bloom the whole summer. They grow in almost any soil or situation, producing a great many white and blue flowers. Seed should be started early.

Package, 5 cents.

AMARANTHUS.

Prized for variety of handsome foliage, whether grown in conservatory or garden. The colors will be more brilliant if planted in moderately rich soil and should not be planted before May.

Package, 5 cents.

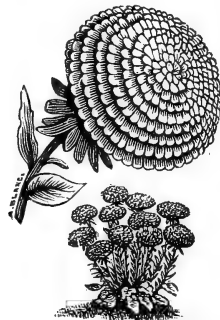
ANTIRRHINUM (SNAP DRAGON.)

An old garden favorite with odd shaped flowers and pretty spotted throats; deliciously fragrant. One of the most showy border plants. Of easiest culture, thriving in any soil and blooming profusely the first year from seed until after frost. Our mixture contains all the new colors, including the beautiful striped, variegated varieties.

Package, 5 cents.

ASTER.

The numerous forms of the Aster, and the



ASTERS—DWARF.

great variety of rich color of its perfectly double flowers make it a leading favorite. For

late summer and fall display it has no equal. Give the Aster a deep rich soil and it will surprise even its friends with its profusion of richly colored perfect flowers. Plant as early as possible.

..Mixed China, pkg. 5c.

Truffant's Dark Purple, pkg. 10c.

Truffant's Rose, pkg. 10c

Truffant's Scarlet, white edge, pkg. 10c.

Truffant's Fiery Scarlet, pkg. 10c.

Semples' Branching, mixed, pkg. 10c

Giant Comet Mixed, height 18 to 24 inches, pkg. 10c

BALSAM.

One of the most beautiful of our annuals and an old favorite with everybody. The flowers are most brilliantly colored, very large and double as a rose. Very striking in their coloring, ranging from pure white to dark crimson.

Package, 5 cents.

BALLOON VINE.

A very pretty rapid growing annual climber, with inflated membraneous capsules, resembling small balloons, from which it derives its name, which with its beautifully cut leaves makes a delightful screen.

Package, 5 cents.

BALSAM APPLE.

Quick growing climbers with ornamental foliage. In the late summer and fall bearing curious warty fruits, of a rich golden yellow, which as they ripen, split open and display the rows of brilliant scarlet seeds. These fruits when ripe are placed in bottles of spirits or sweet oil, and are regarded as being very efficacious in curing cuts, sprains and burns. Sow seed in light rich soil, at the base of trellis or poles on which they can climb.

Package, 5 cents.

CALENDULA.

These are the well-known pot Marigolds. They are of the earliest culture, succeed everywhere and flower continuously. Are very showy, having fine double flowers of large size and glowing colors.

Package, 5 cents.

CALIOPSIS.

A very handsome showy annual, with numerous bright colored flowers of long duration in bloom, excellent for cutting. Of easiest culture as they grow rapidly and thrive in any garden. Seed should be sown where plants are wanted to flower.

Package, 5 cents.

CAMPAMULA.

A new and entirely distinct and exceedingly beautiful variety of Canterbury Bells, and is quite an acquisition to this class of hardy perennials, which are receiving a great deal of attention both at home and abroad, the diameter presenting a cup and saucer. Colors are blue, lilac, rose and white. The plants are of strong growth and their beautiful blossoms almost completely hide the foliage from view.

Package, 5 cents.

CANARY BIRD VINE.

This belongs to the Nasturtium family and is a rapid growing delicate vine, with clean, handsome foliage and an abundance of bright canary yellow blossoms: Grows to a height of 15 to 20 feet. It is also a good Rambler and fine for stumps, rockeries, etc. It makes an excellent window vine for winter and when confined to pots does not get beyond control.

Package, 5 cents.

CANDYTUFT.

Hardy annuals of low growth and very free flowering, among the most highly prized of garden flowers. Succeeding in any soil, requires no care and blooms all summer. Considered indispensable for cut flowers. Seed should be sown where plants are to bloom as early as the soil can be dug in fine loose condition.

White, package 5 cents, ounce 20 cents.

Mixed, package 5 cents, ounce 15 cents.

CANNAS.

Fine foliage plants of highly decorative character, their handsome leaves combined with their varied and richly colored flowers, have an extremely fine effect. They are easily raised from seeds, which should be soaked in hot water for several hours.

CARNATIONS.

The most magnificent of all the pink family and are general favorites for their delicious fragrance and rich color; produces finer plants when grown from seeds than from cuttings. Seed may be sown under glass or in the open ground in spring. Should be protected during winter, half hardy perennials.

German Mixed Colors, package 10 cents.

NEW MARGARET CARNATION.

Like the Margaret, this Carnation blooms in four months from sowing, but is much in advance of this type. The flowers are larger, more double and variety of color is infinitely greater. The plants are abundant bloomers,

quite dwarf, and robust in health, stand upright that no supports are required. Blooms in profusion until checked by frost, when they can be potted and taken into the house and will bloom all winter.

Package 10 cents.

CASTOR BEANS.

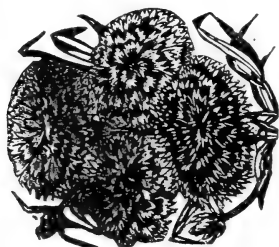
Stately, strong growing plants, with very ornamental foliage, well adapted as center plants of groups of Cannas, Dahlias, etc. Height 5 to 15 feet.

Package 5 cents; ounce 20 cents.

CENTAUREA (DUSTY MILLER.)

Leaves a silvery-white. A very pretty border plant.

Package, 5 cents.



CHINESE PINKS.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE PINKS.

Popular biennials of dwarf growth that flower freely the first year from seed. In most localities the plants are quite hardy, and produce even larger and finer flowers the second year than they do the first. Plants start to flower early in the season and continue in bloom until the buds are cut off by hard frosts late in the fall.

Package 5 cents.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Showy and effective garden favorites, extensively grown for cut flowers. The hardy annuals are summer flowering border plants, also good for pot culture, distinct from autumn flowering varieties.

Package 5 cents.

CINERARIA.

The Cineraria is a wonder for wealth of bloom and symmetry of form. The plants grow perfectly circular in shape and are entirely covered with brilliant blossoms. The rich and vivid colors range through all shades of blue, purple and crimson. Most of the varieties have a well defined white eye and are unsurpassed for attractiveness.

Package 5 cents.

CLARKIA.

Are very pretty plants, forming handsome little bushes from twelve to eighteen inches high; are very free blooming and of very easy culture and useful in any garden, where it will thrive without any extra care.

Package 5 cents.

CLEMATIS.

Well known and universally admired climbers, some of the varieties being remarkable for the beauty and fragrance of their blossoms. Nice for covering arbors, verandas, etc., as they cling readily to almost any object. Most of the kinds are hardy, herbaceous perennials, but some little protection in northern latitudes, through winter, is advised. Will do well in any garden soil. Height 15 feet. A fine mixture of varieties.

Package 10 cents.

COCKSCOMB.

Very showy, dwarf plants, with abnormally large flower heads or combs. Plants are of the easiest culture and form one of the most valued additions to the flower garden. If the heads are cut when freshly opened and hung up to dry in a cool, shady place, they will retain much of their brilliant coloring and prove useful for winter decorations.

Package 5 cents.



COCKSCOMB.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE.

Colorado State Flower.

Too much praise cannot be given to this elegant, free flowering and deservedly popular plant, blooming profusely through the spring into early summer. Hardy perennial.

Package 10 cents.

CONVOLVULUS MINOR.

(Dwarf Morning Glory.)

These beautiful bush Morning Glories grow only one foot high, the flowers are freely borne.

and if pleasant, remain open all day. The plants spread with much regularity in all directions and a bed of them is a beautiful object throughout the summer.

Package 5 cents.

COSMOS.

Grace, daintiness and brilliancy are the characteristics of this pretty flower. It is such a strong, vigorous grower and its fringe-like foliage is such a pretty background for its lovely spreading flowers of white, pink and crimson purple, that it can hardly be spared from any garden. As a cut flower for vases or personal wear its grace and beauty is unequaled. A few years ago the Cosmos bloomed with the Chrysanthemum, and being more tender, often died an untimely death by frost just at its first blooming, so that it was almost useless to plant it, but since the early flowering strain has been produced it may now be had to bloom from July to November.

Package 5 cents.

CYPRESS.

This is a most beautiful climber, with delicate dark green feathery foliage and an abundance of bright star-shaped scarlet, rose and white blossoms, which in the bright sunlight present a mass of beauty. Planted by verandas or trees and trained properly, nothing is prettier. The seed will sprout more readily if warm water is poured on the ground after sowing.

Package 5 cents.



DAHLIAS.

Many are not aware that Dahlias from seed sown in the spring will bloom beautifully the first summer and give good satisfaction. Seeds germinate quickly and easily and plants grow

very rapidly, bearing flowers equal to many of the finest named sorts. When not convenient to sow under glass, sow in open ground as soon as the weather permits. Either double or single.

Package 10 cents.

DOUBLE DAISY.

A charming little plant for pots, edgings and borders. The flowers are abundant in early spring, and if well watered will bloom all summer. Plants can be removed safely even when in flower. Give them a cool, partially shaded place.

Package 10 cents.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

(California Poppy.)

Very showy, free flowering plants, of low growth, with fine divided foliage of a silvery-gray hue. Where a whole bed of these flowers is desired, the seed may be sown thinly broadcast over the bed and lightly raked in. This is a most effective way of planting this gorgeous flower. When well started the young plants may be thinned out to stand eight to ten inches apart each way, flowering profusely throughout the season.

Package 5 cents.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

Pretty little clusters of fine, delicate flowers. They succeed best in a shady situation, but will thrive well in any garden soil, blooming most freely during the spring and fall months. They will flower also as a house plant during winter in a cool room. Seed should be sown early in the spring and when well started, transplant to stand six inches apart. Along the garden walks they make a beautiful border. Most varieties bloom freely the first season and still more profusely the second spring.

Package 5 cents.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

Large growing shrub-like plants with funnel shaped flowers of many colors. Planted in masses or beds, their compact growth, rich, glossy leaves, together with their profusion and diversity of bloom, present a gorgeous sight during the afternoon.

Package 5 cents.

GAILLARDIA.

Exceedingly beautiful annuals, making very showy plants, one to two feet high. Grown in masses they are especially effective. Large flowers two or three inches across produced from early summer until frost.

Package 5 cents.

GERANIUM.

These favorite plants are easily raised from seed, which will frequently reward the cultivator with charming new varieties. Plants from the seed started early in the house will bloom the first summer in the garden. The seed comes irregularly, some come up in a few days and others in many days, perhaps weeks. The plants grow rapidly and are strong and thrifty.

Package 10 cents.

GILA.

A familiar and popular garden plant, with finely cut delicate foliage producing dense globular heads of clustered blossoms of a celestial blue. Foliage and flowers are both beautiful, and it remains in bloom four months. Sow early in spring in any good garden soil. Hardy annual two feet high.

Package 5 cents.

GYPSOPHILIA.

(Baby's Breath.)

An annual that should be in every garden, for it thrives everywhere and furnishes the loveliest material for all kinds of bouquets. The tiny little flowers are borne in abundance on long, graceful, branching stems, which lend a most graceful, light appearance. When once grown it will be found indispensable.

Package 5 cents.

HELIOTROPE.

A great favorite with all lovers of flowers for its beauty and fragrance, well suited for beds or borders, where they will bloom in summer and may then be carefully potted and cut back for winter blooming. All should try raising these from seed and obtain a nice variety.

Package 5 cents.

HOLLYHOCK.

No garden flower is more showy or admired. The plants are stately in appearance, the flowers are brilliant in color and delicate in texture. Blooming plants can be raised as easily the first year as plants of Zinnia or Marigolds. All that is necessary is to start the seeds in a box in the house in February or March; in May transplant to a permanent place in garden, where they will produce elegant spikes of flowers in August and September, and bloom freely the second year also.

Package 10 cents.

HISBISCUS.

A branch plant of easiest culture, with rather pretty foliage and large cream-colored blossoms, purple in the center. The flowers are exceedingly showy, not of very long duration, but continue to bloom from June until October. The seed should be planted early and the plants should be thinned to one foot apart each way.

Package 5 cents.

ICE PLANT.

A singular looking plant for hanging baskets, vases and rock work. The leaves and stems appear as though covered with ice crystals. The whole plant is peculiarly brilliant in the sunshine.

Package 5 cents.

LOBELIA.

Exceedingly pretty profuse blooming plants of great value to the flower garden, their delicate drooping habit and profusion of charming little flowers render them very ornamental.

Package 5 cents.

LANTANA.

Free flowering, tender shrubs of compact, bushy growth. Very popular as summer bedding plants. The seed should be sown in a hot bed or in boxes of light soil in a warm, sunny window in March or April, when they may be transplanted to flower beds, setting them eighteen inches apart each way.

Package 5 cents.

LARKSPUR.

An old and well-known hardy annual. Quick growing, free flowering, producing erect, branching spikes of beautiful flowers in great profusion and with a wide range of colors and shadings. Sow seed thinly and when the young plants are started thin out to twelve inches apart.

Package 5 cents.

MARIGOLD.

These are old favorites in our gardens, but have been greatly improved recently in size and doubleness of flowers. Are very effective for masses and groups.

Package 5 cents.

MIGNONETTE.

The delicious fragrance of the Mignonette makes it indispensable for bouquets and cutting. Sown at intervals during the spring and

early summer, will bloom until killed by frost; sown in autumn will bloom early in the spring. Hardy annual; perennial if protected.

Package 5 cents, ounce 15 cents.



MIGNONETTE.

GIANT MACHET.

There is no Mignonette that can equal this. Its flowers are larger in every way than those of other sorts, the spikes are very dense, its foliage is distinct, being crinkly, while its odor is strong and delicious. The plants grow in handsome bush form and the flower spikes are borne on stiff, wiry stems. It is the best Mignonette for all purposes, either in pots or for garden. It is ever-blooming, the flowers lasting until late in the fall.

Package 10 cents, ounce 75 cents.

MOONFLOWER.

These beautiful climbers grow very rapidly if supports are provided them to climb upon. The foliage is dense and luxuriant, affording splendid shade for porches and verandas, as well as covering screens and unsightly places from view. The seed may be soaked in tepid water for twenty-four hours before planting. The flowers open at sunset.

Package 10 cents.

MOURNING BRIDE. (Scabiosa.)

This flower is not so generally cultivated as it deserves. The perfectly double flowers are very useful for cutting, being gracefully borne upon long, slender stems, well above the foliage.

Package 5 cents.



MORNING GLORY.

These annual climbers of the old home gardens are again coming into popular favor. The improved sorts are so bright, fresh and beauti-

ful we cannot help loving them, they are the glory and the brightness of our home.

Package 5c., oz. 15c., 1/4 lb. 35c.

MORNING GLORY, IMPERIAL JAPANESE.

Most magnificently large flowers ranging from snow white through all possible shades of blue and red from palest pink to darkest purple. They are mottled, striped and bordered in wonderful fashion. The leaves are also very handsome; some are green, while others are streaked and marbled with white and silver gray or yellow. They will grow anywhere in sun or in shade, but the seed germinate a little slower than those of the common Morning Glory, and it is well to soak them twenty-four hours before sowing.

Package 5 cents.

DWARF BEDDING TOM THUMB NASTURTIUM.

In their neat bushy growth (only twelve inches high) these present almost as distinct contrast to the Tall Nasturtiums as do the famous Cupids, to the tall Sweet Peas. They are free flowering and very desirable for bedding, vases and pot plants. Plant seed one inch deep in rows one to two feet apart when the trees are starting out in leaf. When well started to grow, the young plants should be thinned out or transplanted to stand ten or twelve inches apart.

Dwarf Mixed Varieties, package 5 cents, ounce 15 cents, 2 ounces 25 cents.

TALL NASTURTIUMS.

Few plants succeed like these under widely varying conditions, grow so quickly or provide such a wealth of brilliant-hued flowers. In very rich soil they will grow rampantly, but will not bloom so early as in poor soils. They may be supported on brush or trellises or allowed to trail at will over the ground. The rows of Tall Nasturtiums should be at least four feet apart to allow them room to spread, and seed should be planted four to six inches apart in drills one inch deep, early in the spring when the trees are starting out in leaf. Firm the soil well after the seed is planted to insure proper germination. The young plants should be thinned to stand six inches apart when well started to grow.

Tall Mixed Varieties, package 5 cents, ounce 15 cents, 1/4 pound 40 cents.

NICOTIANA.

Tender annuals, for the lawn or borders of tall plants. Nothing can excel it, the foliage is large and striking; flowers in large clusters of rich crimson.

Package 5 cents.

NIGELLA. (Love in a Mist.)

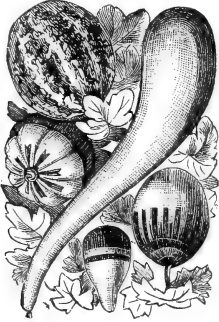
Hardy annuals, about one foot in height, with finely cut leaves and handsome flowers of blue and white. Of easy culture.

Package 5 cents.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS.

Rapid growing vines producing a great variety of curious fruits, some of which are quite

useful and others are valued for their rich variegated markings. These markings retain



ORNAMENTAL GOURDS.

their colorings for years if fruits are gathered in fall and thoroughly dried in a cool airy place. Seed should be sown in hills and have a trellis or support on which to climb.

Package 5 cents.

OUR WILD FLOWER GARDEN.

Will be found to be both interesting and useful. It consists of many varieties of beautiful easy growing flowers, producing a constant and varied bloom the whole season. For sowing in shrubbery, under trees, or in beds that the little ones call their own, where the daintiest, sweetest flowers, easy of culture and rapid of growth can be grown for their special enjoyment. Nothing appeals to the young fancy as bright colors, beauty of form and the influence of the mind in its most receptive state of a constant association with nature and its beauties, will be found to create beneficial impressions lasting a life time. The mixture embraces over one hundred sorts, and with small expense the Children's Garden can be transformed to a delightfully attractive spot. All the cultivation necessary is some thinning out where the plants are too crowded and keep the spot clear of weeds.

Package 5 cents, large package 10 cents.

PANSIES.

"Of all the bonny buds that blow
In bright or cloudy weather,
Of all the flowers that come and go
The whole twelve moons together,
The little purple pansy brings
Thoughts of the sweetest, saddest things."

These charming favorites are very much improved in color, size and shape, and no flower is more popular with amateurs, giving abundance of bloom until after severe frosts, enduring our hard winters with safety, and greeting us in the earliest spring with a profusion of bright blossoms. It will flower better in the middle of the summer if planted where it is shaded from the sun and furnished with a good supply of water, but in almost any situation will give

fine flowers from spring until late autumn. Plants grown from seed will bloom much better and longer than those purchased from greenhouse.

Mixed splendid for bedding: Package 5 cents; $\frac{1}{8}$ ounce 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 40 cents.

Package 5 cents; $\frac{1}{8}$ ounce 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 40 cents.

Snow Queen.—Pure white.

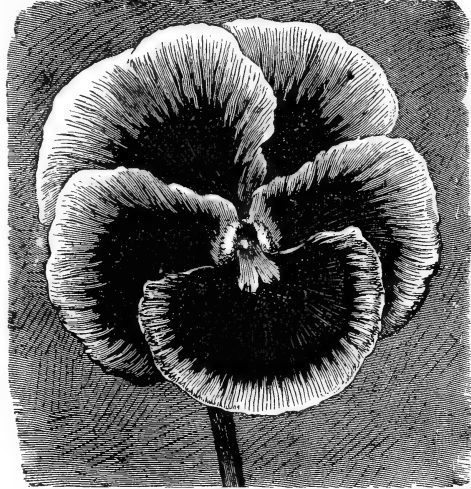
Package 5 cents; $\frac{1}{8}$ ounce 25 cents.

Pure Yellow.—Package 5 cents; $\frac{1}{8}$ ounce 25 cents.

Giant Tremardeau.—An altogether distinct and beautiful class of Pansy, the flowers of which are of very large size. Each flower is marked with large blotches or spots, and stand well above the foliage.

Mixed Colors: Package 10 cents; $\frac{1}{8}$ ounce 40 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 75 cents.

Peacock.—Upper and lower petals royal purple, shot with peacock blue.



GIANT PANSY.

Giant Adonis, light blue—Pkg. 10c.

Giant Snow Flake—Pkg. 10c

Giant White Purple Eye—Pkg. 10c

Giant Yellow Black Eye—Pkg. 10c

Cardinal—Very large; bright red; very beautiful.

Package 10 cents.

Giant Mixture.—Especially fine selection

Package 15 cents.

The Haines Seed Co.'s Silver State Mixture.—There are no better pansies grown either in this country or Europe than these.

Package 25 cents.

PASSION FLOWER.

A highly interesting and one of the most desirable of all climbers. Greatly admired by every person who sees it. Sow seed early, and

if well cared for and seasons are favorable, vines will send out magnificent blossoms the first year four to five inches across, supported by stout stems. Its color is peculiar comprising a combination of blue, pink and white. The foliage is light green, tinted on the edges with yellow. No garden is complete without it.

Package 10 cents.

PETUNIAS.

For freedom of bloom, variety of colors, ease of culture effectiveness, these rank with the Asters, Phlox and Verbenas. They commence to bloom early and continue a mass of sweet scented flowers throughout the whole season until killed by frost.

Single mixed 5 cents per package.

Large flowering, striped, 5 cents per package.

Large flowering, fringed and stained, 10 cents per package.

Double flowering, fringed, 15c per package.



PHLOX.

If we could have but one flower in our garden, that one would be the Phlox. Its brilliant shades of color, ranging from pure white to brilliant scarlet, make an almost dazzling show. They are certainly most easily managed of all annuals. They grow well in almost any garden soil and from June until October maintain an endless display of brilliant flowers.

Phlox Drummondii, package 5 cents; ounce 60 cents.

HARDY PHLOX.

These rank among the finest herbaceous plants for beds or borders.

Package, 5 cents.

POPPIES.

These old-fashioned flowers are at present like the well-known Dahlias, regaining their old-time popularity. This is not strange when we consider how many new varieties have been introduced. Now-a-days when there is so little time to devote to the garden, one is very glad to plant easily grown flowers, which will do their best with little or no care, and Poppies are easily leaders among those which look out for themselves. Their brilliant, dazzling colorings and wonderful variety make a very effective display in the garden or for cut flowers.

Package 5 cents; ounce 20 cents.

NEW TULIP POPPY.

The perfect and striking flowers are intensely vivid in color, the two outer petals form a tulip cup, after a time deep black spots appear at the base of each petal.

Package 5 cents.

PORTULACA.

Small trailing plants which bear brilliant, beautiful, delicate flowers, of almost every conceivable shade of color; whether used in baskets, beds or edgings, their splendid flowers produced in great profusion are very effective; succeed best in light sandy soil; should be exposed to full glare of the sun. They will stand any amount of dry weather.

Package, 5 cents.

PORTULACA, DOUBLE MIXED.

Very handsome double flowers, and contains a coloring and shading unknown in the single. Our seed is extra choice and will produce flowers as double and perfect as a rose.

Package 10 cents.

SALPIGLOSSIS.

One of the most beautiful of flowering annuals, forming strong bushy plants and bearing throughout the season large flowers of many beautiful colors. It thrives in any good garden soil in almost any situation, though like other flowers it responds readily to good treatment.

Package 5 cents.

SALVIA.

One of the most brilliant of flowers, it thrives in any light, rich soil; often called scarlet sage. The spikes grow erect and stand above the foliage, completely covering the plant, and are of most brilliant scarlet.

Package 5 cents.

SCARLET RUNNER.

Will grow to the height of ten or twelve feet and produce a profusion of scarlet flowers. Needs string or some support to climb on. Plant about three inches deep in spring when the ground is warm, where they are to remain.

Package 5 cents.

SMILAX.

A popular climber, leaves deep glossy green, flowers white and fragrant. Much used for winter decorations. The seed starts slowly and should be planted in loose, rich soil and kept moist and warm.

Package 5 cents.

STOCKS.

These popular flowers have for many years been general favorites. In brilliancy of color and general effect they are unsurpassed. Equally fine for bedding, borders, massing or pot culture. Sow in open ground in May in good rich soil.

Package 5 cents.

SUNFLOWER.

(New Chrysanthemum Flowered.)

An excellent plant for the lawn, shrubberies or any other place where color effect is desired. The plants grow six to seven feet high and produce a great number of double flowers of various sizes. On account of their size, long stems and color of flowers are extremely well adapted for vases.

Package 5 cents; ounce 15 cents.

SWEET SULTAN.

Very handsome plants growing about eighteen inches high and producing large double flowers of pure white, pale lavender and sulphur yellow, of sweetest fragrance. As cut flowers for vases or personal wear its grace and beauty is unequalled. They will keep in good condition for a week after being cut. It is as easily grown as the Bachelor's button, to which family it belongs.

Package 5 cents.

White, package 5 cents.

Large Flowering, package 10 cents.

Yellow, package 10 cents.

SWEET PEAS.

A few words about growing Sweet Peas.

Our Sweet Peas are grown especially for us, by one of the most careful growers of California, thus insuring the best that can be had.

The fragrant climbing annuals are too well-known to require a description at length by us. Seed should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, as this enables the vines to get a strong growth before hot weather. Work thoroughly into the ground a large quantity of well rotted manure and make trenches four inches deep, which will secure a deep root and allow blooming through the heat of summer. Keep the flowers picked off as fast as they come into bloom, for if the pods are allowed to form the plants will stop blooming. Always water early in the morning or late at night when the sun is off the ground.

OUR SILVER STATE MIXTURE OF SWEET PEAS FOR 1906.

This is the finest mixture of Sweet Peas, containing, not only the most highly improved

varieties from Echford, but also the choicest varieties from California. These Peas are not



SWEET PEAS.

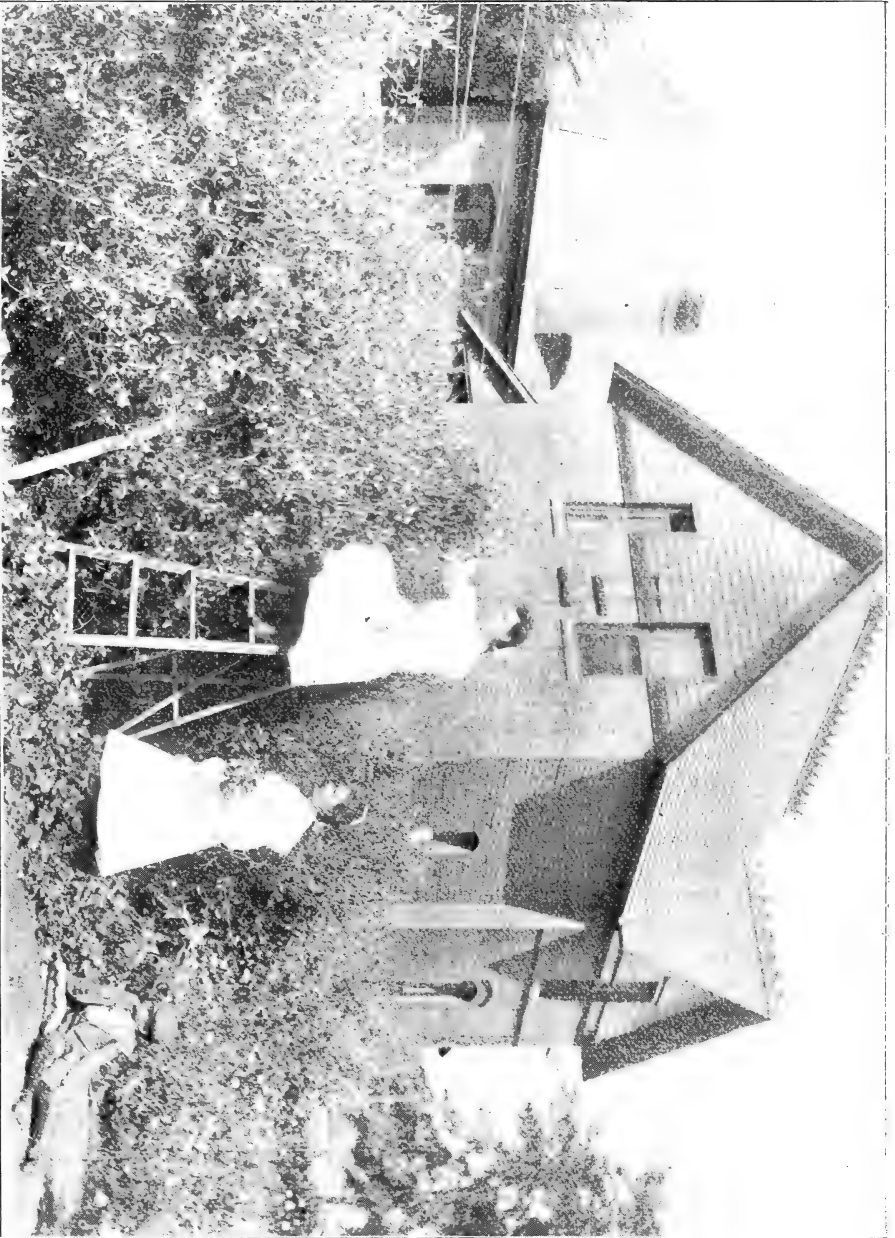
grown in mixture, but are grown separately and carefully mixed by us from the straight named varieties.

Price of these per ounce, 10 cents; for $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; for $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 35 cents; for 1 pound, 60 cents. Prepaid. Not prepaid, 1 pound, 50 cents.

These should not be confounded with the ordinary cheap mixtures. At flowering time you will find it has paid to buy only the best.

Light colors only, mixed from named varieties: Ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 35 cents.

The following list of straight varieties of Sweet Peas we submit as comprising all of the most desirable varieties up to date; we believe the balance can be discarded to advantage as the list is so large that it is only confusing to the buyer. These varieties have proven the most desirable for cut flower work and are the most in demand. In this list we have selected only the best colors, such as white, red, pink, lavender, yellow, etc.



SWEET PEAS GROWN BY J. C. MALLONEE. (See Cash Premium offer on Page 1.)

THE HAINES SEED CO.'S COMPLETE LIST OF SWEET PEAS.

Fashion's Fragrant, Favorite Flower.

Admiration.—A most delicate pinkish lavender throughout.

Blanche Burpee.—Splendid white.

Blanche Ferry.—Rose and white.

Coccinea.—Pure cerise (cherry red).

Countess of Cadogan.—Lilac and blue.

Lottie Eckford.—White, shaded lilac and blue.

Earliest of All.—Rose and white.

Emily Henderson.—White.

Fire Fly.—Brightest crimson scarlet.

Hon. Mrs. Kenyon.—A grand primrose yellow.

Janet Scott (new).—Bright pink and buff.

Lady Grisel Hamilton.—New, best of all lavender.

Dorothy Eckford (new).—Best of all white.

Lovely.—Soft shell pink, extra fine.

Miss Willmott.—Large orange pink.

Navy Blue.—New, deep violet blue.

Prima Donna.—Lovely shade of soft pink, of large size and fine form.

Prince of Wales.—Bright rose, self color, long stem and free flowering.

Sadie Burpee.—Black seeded, white.

Salopian.—Deep crimson, best of all dark reds.

Shahzada.—Dark maroon and violet.

Stella Morse.—Deep cream, with bluish pink edges.

Any of the above varieties: Pkg. 5c, 6 pkgs. 25c, oz. 10c, 3 1-oz. pkgs. 25c, 6 1-oz. pkgs. 40c, ¼ lb. one variety 20c, 1 lb. 60c postpaid. By express, 1 lb. 50c

King Edward VII.—Best bright red yet produced; 1 oz. 15c, 2 oz. 25c.

Try a package of Nitro-Culture on your Sweet Peas; only 25c.

WILD CUCUMBER.

This is the quickest climber known for covering verandas, houses, trellises, etc., never suffering from heat, but retaining its fresh green color and never infested by insects. It is thickly dotted over with pretty white, fragrant flowers, followed by an abundance of ornamental seed pods. It will sow itself and come up in the same place every year.

Package 5 cents.

ZINNIAS.

One of the most brilliant, strong growing annuals, and a general favorite, its fine double flowers rivaling in beauty, size and form, moderate sized Dahlias. The colors are bright and varied, ranging from pure white to deep crimson. Splendid for hedges, beds and borders.

Package 5 cents.

MADEIRA VINES.

The madeira vine is a popular and favorite climber of rapid growth, with a dense, beautiful foliage, twining to great height. It grows anywhere, but thrives the best in a warm,

sunny location. It is a very pretty plant for twining around a window and is sure to give satisfaction, as it is a universal favorite with those who have once grown it.

Price, 5 cents each; 3 for 10 cents; 35 cents per dozen.

WHAT MAKES HOME MOST BEAUTIFUL?

A BEAUTIFUL LAWN

With its velvety surface is a most essential feature in the adornment of all homes; without it the finest flowering plants, no matter how artistically arranged in beds, seem insignificant, while with it handsome grounds are assured, even with no other adornment.

The things most essential to obtain this result are first to secure some of our Mixed lawn seed, which we know to be pure and carefully cleaned to the extent of its being an impossibility to find contained in it any foul seed; careful preparation of ground, careful watering, liberal use of fertilizers, etc.

Price of seed, 1 pound 25c, 5 pounds \$1.00. Kentucky Blue Grass.—Kentucky grown. The very finest.

Price per pound, 20c; 6 pounds, \$1.00.

Bone and Blood Fertilizer for Lawns.—25 pounds, 75 cents; 50 pounds, \$1.25; 100 pounds, \$2.00.

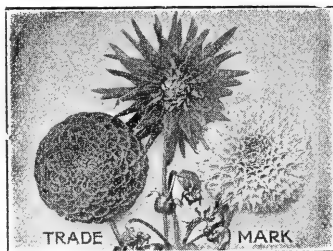
Bone Meal for Roses and Pot Plants.—One pound, 10 cents; 4 pounds, 25 cents.

When buying seeds of us ask for further instructions on growing lawns.

Summer Flowering Bulbs

DAHLIAS.

The Dahlias here listed are what we consider the very finest of the many varieties grown by W. W. Wilmore, the most noted Dahlia grower in the United States. While we have selected what we think are the best, most



popular varieties, we can furnish other varieties than those listed if desired.

Price, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen; postpaid.

CULTIVATION AND PROTECTION.

By W. W. Wilmore, Dahlia Specialist.

(Read this before planting.)

While the Dahlia is one of the easiest of all flowers to cultivate, it by no means follows that it requires no attention. In fact, no flow-

er that I have ever cultivated will give such a generous response to good cultivation as the Dahlia. Deep and thorough stirring of the soil during the early growth of the plant is indispensable to success. With poor cultivation or neglect the flower will rapidly degenerate—become semi-double and faded in color. The Dahlia, with but few exceptions, should be given an open, sunny situation for at least a portion of each day. It is a rank feeder, and should be given rich soil and kept free from grass and weeds. Cultivation should cease when the blooms appear. After this a liberal supply of water in dry weather will be all they require. Plant the bulbs two or three feet apart, according to the size and habit of the plant. The bulbs should be planted four inches below the surface of the ground, laying the bulb on its side. Varieties growing about three feet in height should be tied to stakes to prevent falling. Plant about the first of May in this latitude. As soon as the frost has killed the foliage, the roots should be carefully taken from the ground and the soil shaken from among them; they may be stored away, in a cool place, not too dry, but secure from frost.

Ft. High, Approximate.

Cinderella (Cactus).—Petals long and pointed, and quite regular in outline. Color, dark purple maroon. A very early and free bloomer..... 3

Denver (Decorative).—Pure yellow. Reverse of petals shaded orange bronze..... 4

Mrs. Peart (Cactus).—One of the grandest of all Cactus Dahlias. Color a delicate, creamy white.

Bon Ton.—A fine, ball-shaped flower of deep garnet red, sometimes tipped and streaked with white. An extra fine Dahlia.

Floral Park Jewel.—Rich purple red, tipped and striped with white. Sometimes solid color. Very early and free..... 3

Glori de Lyon.—Pure white. The largest white Dahlia in cultivation; almost round as a ball..... 3

Mrs. Linder.—This new decorative Dahlia I consider one of my best. Its color is a beautiful creamy white, shading to blush pink. Of perfect outline..... 4

Ouray (Decorative).—Deep blood red. Flower very large and rather loosely constructed. Stems very long..... 4

Annie Moore.—A fine, variegated flower of

medium size. Color, a beautiful combination of cherry, pink and white..... 3

A. D. Livoni.—Rich pink. Finely formed. A very handsome flower..... 3

Miss Dodd.—Purest yellow. Of exquisite form and color. A remarkably handsome flower..... 3

Snow.—A beautiful, pure white, long stem, excellent for cutting..... 4

Purple Gem.—Rich royal purple, clear and constant. This variety is a decided improvement over the old varieties. A first-class flower.

CANNAS.

As a decorative plant the Canna has no equal. Its immense foliage, of various shades of green and bronze, contrasting beautifully with the gorgeous blossoms.

Extra fine varieties, 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

GLADIOLUS.

Groff's Strain.—The introduction of this popular strain of Gladioli marks a new epoch in Gladioli culture. It gave us new forms, new colors and a more vigorous growth. The colors are widely varied and wonderfully rich. In good soil the spikes will often grow to a height of 5 feet. As a cut flower they were immensely popular in this market last season, and sold for double the price of the older strains. A fancy mixed strain in three sizes, all fine blooming corms.

First size, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Second size, 2 for 15c; 75c per dozen.

Third size, 5c each; 50c per dozen.

GLADIOLUS IN MIXTURE.

This mixture is made up from fine varieties, and are all selected first-class bulbs, and are sure to give the best results.

Price, 40c per dozen; \$2.00 per 100 (by express).

TUBEROSE.

Too well known to require a description. Plant in very rich soil and keep moist. If planted early it will bloom well out of doors.

Price, 5c each; 40c per dozen, postpaid.

OXALIS.

Dieppi.—Pure white.

Lasandria.—Rose pink.

Price, per dozen, 15c; 2 dozen, 25c.

Hardy Herbaceous Perennial Plants and Roots

For Permanent Planting in Garden, Borders, etc.

No flower garden is complete without a collection of these most valuable plants. With a little care they may be selected so as to give a continuous supply of flowers from early spring to autumn's frosts. They require far less care than the annuals or bedding plants, and may be used to good advantage to fill odd corners, along fences, and to screen unsightly objects. They are perfectly hardy, and yet for winter they should have a slight covering of

leaves or other litter. Care should also be taken to prevent pools of water standing on them during winter.

PAEONIES.

It is surprising that so noble a flower, almost resembling the rose in brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom, should not be planted more. Amateurs and dealers seem to have lost sight of the many improved varieties intro-

duced within the last few years. The first point is their hardiness; in the severest climate the plants require no other protection than that which they afford themselves. They thrive in almost every soil or situation, and when planted in large clumps make a magnificent display of flowers and foliage.

Price, 25c each.

Bleeding Heart (*Dielytra Spectabilis*).—A hardy perennial plant, producing graceful sprays of heart-shaped pink and white flowers.

Price, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Columbine (*Aquilegia Caerulea*).—The beautiful native species of the Rocky Mountains. Very broad flowers three inches or more in diameter. The outer sepals and long spurs are deep blue. Center of flower creamy white. Good for cutting or border work.

Price, 25c each.

Gypsophila Paniculata (Baby's Breath).—A beautiful perennial, possessing a grace not found in any other perennial, and attracting the eye of every one. For cutting purposes it is exquisite, especially in combination with high-colored flowers, and some most lovely effects can be produced with it.

Price, 15c each, 2 for 25c; \$1.00 per dozen.

Golden Glow (*Double Rudbeckia*).—This is decidedly one of the brightest and most showy among the hardy plants and of the easiest culture possible. Six to eight feet high, producing numerous stems, which are laden with double golden-yellow flowers, in size and general appearance resembling a Cactus Dahlia. Excellent for cut flowers, lasting well when cut. Should find a place in every garden.

Price, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.



SWEET WILLIAM.

Hollyhocks (*Double Strong Field Roots*).—As a background in large borders or beds of the lower growing herbaceous plants there is nothing better. The flowers, which are as elegant in shape as a Camelia, form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades. Separate colors in red, white, yellow, pink and maroon.

Price, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Oriental Poppy.—This poppy is perfectly hardy. Its large, orange scarlet flowers make it one of the most showy of all plants.

Price, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Phlox (*Perennial*).—Too much could scarcely be said in praise of this, perhaps the most showy of all the hardy perennials. It is of the easiest culture, and a good selection of colors once planted will continue to produce a wealth of flowers for many years without further care.

Price, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Sweet William.—Too well known to require description. A general favorite with all. Mixed colors, only strong plants.

Price, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Tigritum (*Tiger Lily*).—10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Climbing Plants for Porches and Tellises

Clematis Jackmani.—This variety, with its strong, healthy growth, hardy nature and rich, deep velvety purple flowers, is the most satisfactory of its class. Blooms with astonishing profusion from July to November on shoots of the present season; should be pruned early in spring.

Price, 75c. Second size, 50c.

Clematis Paniculata.—A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. Flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance. The flowers appear in September, at a season when few other vines are in bloom. The extreme rapidity of growth,

the showy foliage, beautiful and fragrant flowers and hardihood serve to make this one of the very choicest of recent introductions.

Price, 25c each.

Honeysuckles (*Halleana*).—A vigorous grower; flowers yellowish-white; exceedingly fragrant and freely produced.

Price, 25c each.

Wisteria.—A very rapid climber, producing long sprays of purple flowers.

Two-year-old roots, 25c each.

Hardy, Climbing Roses.—Baltimore Bell, Blush White. Price, 25c.

Prairie Queen, Rosy Red. Price, 25c.

Crimson Rambler, Bright red. Price, 50c.

ROOTS

Asparagus.—Good 2-year-o'd. By mail 10c per dozen extra. Dozen, 20c; 100 for \$1.00; 1,000 for \$7.00.

Rhubarb.—Large Victoria and Early Linnaeus; cut 1 or 2 eyes to each clump. By mail 50c per dozen extra. Dozen, 50c; 100, \$3.00.

Horse Radish.—Cut 4 to 6 inches long. By mail, 10c per dozen, 25c per 100 extra. Dozen, 10c; 100, 60c.

Chives.—In bunch, sprouted. By mail, 5c each extra. Bunch, 15c; dozen, \$1.25.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Supplied in April and May; also September. All tied in neat bundles. Dozen, 25c; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$5.00. By mail, 5c per dozen, 25c

per 100 extra. Large quantities at special prices.

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SEEDS

Owing to the fact that there are several grades of most of the varieties of grass seed, the prices quoted here may seem to be high compared to what some houses are offering. If that should be the case, we would suggest that you write for samples before buying. We would especially recommend this in the matter of Alfalfa seed. The price is apt to fluctuate, as the season advances, according to the supply and demand. The prices here quoted are for the best grade of seed and based on the present market price. If wanted by mail, 8 cents per pound should be added.

Red Clover.—This species is regarded by far the most important of the whole genus for the practical purpose of agriculture, being valuable not only as a forage plant, but also for its fertilizing properties on the soil. It has very long and powerful tap-roots, and when these roots decay they add largely to that black mass of matter called the soil. As a forage plant it makes an excellent quality of hay, and can be cut at least twice a year. Sow twelve to fifteen pounds to the acre.

Price, lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

Alfalfa Clover, or Lucern.—The most valuable forage plant; is particularly adapted for our Western climate and soil. It requires a deep, mellow soil; newly broken sod does not do so well. It thrives best on a sandy loam, the richer the better, while it has not proved a success on heavy, compact clay soil. Its roots go down from ten to twenty feet to the moisture of the ground. Although a prodigious yielder, it does not exhaust the soil, but rather improves the ground by the decay of its long roots, and converts it into rich ground, full of vegetable matter. The seed may be sown early in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, in order to catch the spring rains, as it needs moisture to germinate. In localities where irrigation is used it can be sown successfully at any time during the summer months. Most of our successful Alfalfa growers prefer to sow the seed broadcast, while others are more in favor of drilling it in. If the latter plan is pursued, we advise drilling the seed both length and cross ways, say half

quantity each way, in order to secure a more even stand. It is more difficult to establish the first year, but will, when once started, produce a profitable crop; under favorable circumstances, three and even four crops are cut yearly, aggregating five to seven tons to the acre. Never sow less than twenty-five pounds of good, clean seed to the acre, for thin sowing produces thick and coarse stalks, not relished by stock. The proper time to cut it is when the plant is in full bloom. The seeds ripen to perfection, and are a source of considerable wealth to our farmers. If intended to raise Alfalfa for the seed, twelve to fifteen pounds is plenty to sow on one acre. It is worthy of trial in any locality where it has not already been tested. For hay crop sow twenty-five pounds to the acre. Price, per lb., 20c. Ask for latest prices when quantity is wanted.

BROMUS INERMIS, or HUNGARIAN BROME GRASS.

A Wonderful Drouth Resister. A Grass for the Stock Raiser. All Cattle like it. Will drive out Russian Thistle, also Black Mustard.

(Extract from Bulletin of South Dakota Experimental Station.)

While there are other grasses that give a better quality of hay than does smooth brome grass, we have grown none at this station that has given as good returns one year with another. The grass has given paying crops every year for the past five seasons. The yield of seed is good, the hay is of good quality, though coarse when growth has been rank, and the grass promises well for use in permanent pastures. All kinds of stock eat it readily. Immediately after cutting, a fine growth of aftermath springs up, which, with proper care, affords excellent fall and early winter grazing. In fine, it possesses more of the qualities necessary for good all-around plant for permanent pastures and meadows than any other grass grown on the station farm up to the present time.

Sow fifteen to twenty-five pounds per acre,

in either fall or spring. Its nature is to stool out and thus does not show its best until the second season. It seldom produces seed the first year.

Aside from Alfalfa, no grass has fulfilled the promises to our Western farmers better than the *Bromus Inermis*. It meets drouth as well as wet and cold, and for Colorado we know of no grass to equal it. Many of our large ranchers are planting it extensively. For more particulars ask for special circular.

Price, per lb., 15c; 8 lbs., \$1.00.

Orchard Grass.—No farmer should be without a small field of Orchard Grass, as in many respects it is superior to all other grasses. It stands the drouth, grows well in the shade, does well in wet or poor ground, and is splendid to prevent worn-out fields from washing. This grass furnishes excellent pasturage three weeks before any other, and after close grazing ten days' rest is sufficient for another growth. Cows fed on this will produce more and richer milk than on Blue Grass. It makes a very heavy sod, and when well set remains for many years. It is especially adapted for winter grazing, as it remains green all season. Sow 20 to 25 pounds to an acre.

Price, per lb., 20c; 6 lbs., \$1.00.

Kentucky Blue Grass, the Great American Grass.—The old standard grass for pasture and lawns. Every farmer knows it and its good qualities. An old "Blue Grass farmer" of Central Kentucky says about it: "Whoever has limestone land has Blue Grass; whoever has Blue Grass has the basis of agricultural prosperity, and that man, if he has not the finest horses and cattle, has no one to blame but himself. He can hardly avoid doing well if he tries." Sow about twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre for meadow; for lawns sixty-five to eighty pounds per acre.

Fancy, clean Seed, lb. 20c, 6 lbs. \$1.00.

Timothy.—As a crop for hay, Timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses; yields more nutritive matter than any other grass or forage plant. Being an early grass, it is well adapted to spring and summer grazing, and if the fall season is favorable, it will grow sufficiently to furnish good fall grazing, too. Sow ten to twelve pounds to the acre.

Price, per lb., 10c; 12 lbs., \$1.00.

Red Top.—A valuable grass for moist soils. It is a good permanent grass, standing our climate as well as any other, and consequently well suited to our pastures, in which it should be fed close, for, if allowed to grow up to seed, the cattle refuse it. On moist, rich soil it will grow two feet, and on poor, gravelly soil about half that height. It has been grown successfully even on "alkali" bottom lands, where other grasses failed. Fancy, clean or hulled seed, sow 15 to 18 pounds to the acre.

Price, per lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

MILLETS AND FORAGE PLANTS.

German Millet.—No other grass or forage

plant has been able to produce the enormous yield of this plant. It has produced from four to five tons of hay to the acre, and from seventy to eighty bushels of seed. It is sown in the spring on newly broken prairie, and after harvesting it leaves the ground in the finest condition for wheat. Sow twenty-five to forty pounds to the acre.

True Southern grown.

Price, per lb., 5c.

Common Millet.—It is an annual grass, with tender, juicy and luxuriant leaves, much relished by all kinds of stock; makes good hay. Sow twenty-five to forty pounds to the acre.

Price, per lb., 5c.

Manitoba, or Hog Millet.—The seed is very rich, and thus especially valuable as a hog food. A very much prized peculiarity of this Millet is that the seed ripens while the stem is yet green; thus, if cut promptly, can be threshed for the seed, while the hay, after being threshed, will make excellent fodder. Sow same as other millet.

Price, per lb., 5c.

White Kaffir Corn.—It grows from four to five feet high, making a straight, upright growth. It has a stalky stem, with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum, making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle and horses. The seed heads form at the top of each stalk, and as soon as these show the grain well, the joints next below the top send up shoots, which yield a second seed head. For the grain sow in rows three feet apart.

Price, per lb., 5c; 6 lbs., 25c.

Red Kaffir Corn.—This grows taller than the white; the stalks are slenderer, but more juicy, and very leafy. The heads are long, slender, compact and grow erect; they measure from one to two feet. The seed is red, smaller than that of the white, and rather hard and brittle. It does well on poor land and yields well. It ripens a little earlier than the white variety, and yields much heavier. It is highly recommended by the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan.

Price, per lb., 5c; 6 lbs., 25c.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower.—Single heads measure fifteen to twenty-two inches in diameter, and contain an immense amount of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. It is the best egg-producing food known for poultry. It can be raised cheaper than corn, and is destined to be an article of great value. Every farmer should plant some of the seed in any waste place of ground any time from early spring up to the middle of July. It is a wonderful improvement on the old native Sunflower, and besides, the great value of the seed as a poultry and stock food, its leaves make capital food.

der, while its strong, thick stalks can be profitably used as fuel. Three pounds of seed will plant one acre.

Selected seed, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; lb., 15c.

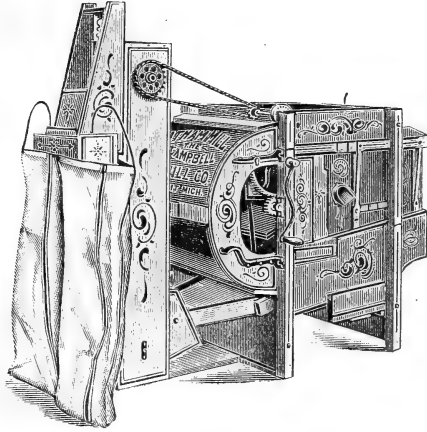
FIELD PEAS.

Both Golden Vine and Green Canada are ex-

tensively raised for fodder, especially for feeding hogs and pigeons. Also liked to turn under as fertilizer. Sow 90 to 120 pounds to the acre. Write for price, stating the quantity you wish to purchase.

Price, per lb., 5c.

DON'T PLANT WEEDS



Get a Chatham Fanning Mill.

It will pay for itself in a short time.

It will clean any kind of seed and it not only cleans but grades it, saving only the largest and best for seed.

It has several points of advantage over other makes. Here are a few:

It has a bagging attachment, saving the work of one man.

It runs easier.

It does quicker work because it works automatically.

It separates more cleanly.

It lasts longer.

It is sold on 30 days' trial, being guaranteed to give satisfaction.

So, as we have said before, **don't plant weeds.** You will have enough without that. Come in and get our book telling how to make money out of wind.

INOCULATE THE SOIL

Let the Plants Gather their Own Fertilizer.

NITRO CULTURE.

The Wonderful New Vest-Pocket Fertilizer.

Nitro-Culture consists of nitrogen, collecting bacteria, which work in the soil and on the roots of leguminous plants, having power to collect free nitrogen from the air and supplying to the plants. All plants need nitrogen, which is very expensive when obtained through chemical fertilizers.

It is claimed by those who have tried it that Sweet Peas inoculated with Nitro-Cul-

ture will begin blooming earlier, have larger blossoms and continue blooming longer than those not inoculated.

(See Nitro-Culture page in this catalog, or ask for special circular.)

Price List: Trial package 50c, one acre package \$1.50, five acre package \$5.

Special Garden Packages: Sweet Peas 25c, Garden Peas 25c, Garden Beans 25c.

State what crop you wish to inoculate when ordering.

Books for Poultry and Pet Stock Fancierers.

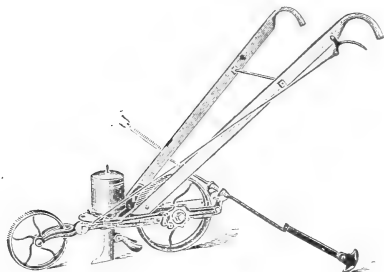
Here are a few books we can furnish you prepaid at prices named, any of which is worth many times their cost to one engaged in the lines on which they treat:

The Belgian Hare	\$.50
Vegetable Gardening (cloth).....	1.00
Vegetable Gardening (paper).....	.50
Weeds and How to Eradicate Them...	.50
The Chick Book .....	.50
The Farmer's Garden .....	.75
Artificial Incubating and Brooding.....	.50

Plymouth Rocks (all varieties).....	.50
Turkeys, Their Care and Management..	.50
The Wyandottes (all varieties) .....	.50
The Bantam Fowl .....	.50
Ducks and Geese .....	.50
Eggs and Egg Farms .....	.50
The Leghorn (all varieties) .....	.50
Poultry Houses and Fixtures .....	.50
Reliable Poultry Remedies .....	.25
Success with Poultry	1.00
American Standard of Perfection.....	1.50

GARDEN TOOLS

BUY A GOOD SEED DRILL.



WESTERN SEED DRILL.

For Onions, Radishes, Turnips, etc.

It will pay; saves time and does better work. You can get a Drill and a Cultivator cheaper than you can get a combination, which saves time.

Price, \$6.50.

Steel Trowel.—Is of one solid piece of steel, and will outwear several of the ordinary sort. No. 3,090, 6-inch, 30c each.

Common Riveted Trowel.—6-inch, 10c; 7-inch, 15c; 8-inch, 20c.

Cleves Angular Transplanting Trowel.—Small, 20c.

Hazeltine Weeder.—One of the best, solid steel, good size and durable; in very general use over the country.

Each, 25c; postpaid, 30c; 4 for 90c, not prepaid.

Lang's Hand Weeder.—One of the best of this class, allowing use of hand while working.



LANG'S WEEDER.

Each, 25c; postpaid, 30c; 4 for 90c, not prepaid.

Excelsior Weeder.—A very useful tool for weeding seed beds, stirring the ground, etc. This is one of the most useful tools in working the garden. No one should be without it.

Each, 15c; postpaid, 20c; 3 for 35c, not prepaid.

"Diamond" Single Wheel Garden Cultivator



The "Diamond" Single Wheel Garden Cultivator has an entirely new arrangement of frame, which is strong, neat and compact, and with the aid of the different attachments it can be used for hilling, furrowing or covering. The hilling attachments or weed cutters can be ar-

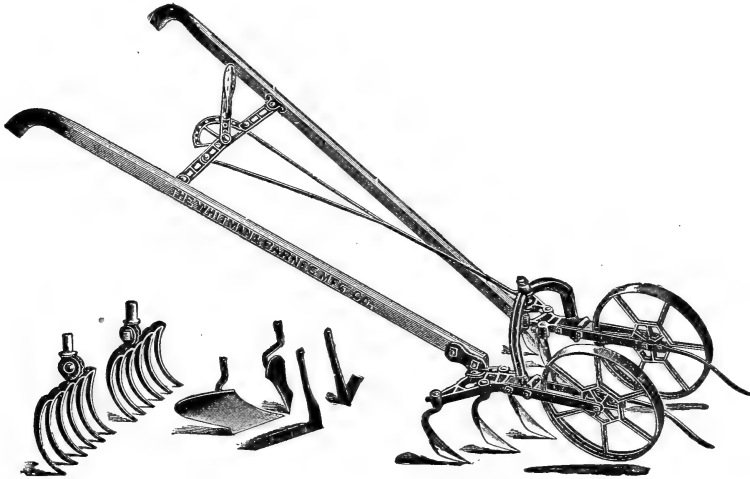
ranged to hoe in or out and to or from the plants, and can be set at any angle desired. Wheel and handles are both adjustable.

Price, \$5.00; without the two rakes shown in illustration, \$4.50.

“Diamond Double Wheel Garden Cultivator

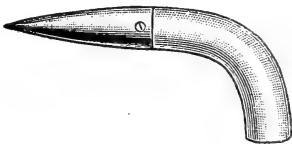
Our “Diamond” Double Wheel Garden Cultivators have the advantage over single wheel cultivators of being able to work both sides of the row at once. Our patented opening and closing device permits the operator to set his machine in an instant to any desired width.

The controlling lever is placed between the handles near the top, and by simply moving to the right or left the tool is at once set just where wanted. This Cultivator can also be used the same as the single wheel cultivator for working between the rows where the plants



are too tall to be straddled, and therefore combines the advantages of both the single and double wheel tool. It is made with six reversible points, hoeing attachments or weed cutters, rakes, right and left hand plows, and left guards or vine lifters. In working both sides of the row these guards are on the inside of the wheels, but can be changed to the out-

side when working between rows. The handles can be easily adjusted by simply loosening one bolt. With the proper attachments it can be used for hilling, furrowing or covering. This Cultivator is made of first-class material, in a workmanlike manner, and is the most perfect tool of its kind on the market. Price, \$5.50.



DIBBER.

Plant Dibber.—Has wooden handle, with solid steel point. Use in making holes for setting out plants.

Price, 30c; by mail, 40c.

Asparagus Knife.—Made of best steel. Used also to cut dandelion from lawns.

Price, 40c; by mail, 50c.

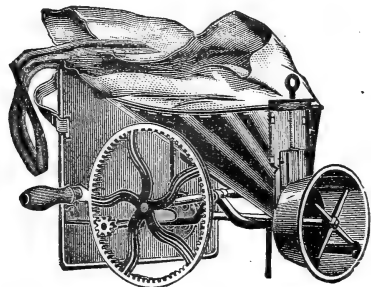
English Dandelion Puller.—The greatest tool out for this particular work. Every lawn keeper should own one.

Price, 50c each.

Sheep Shears.—For trimming around flower beds, etc.

Price, 35c each; by mail, 45c.

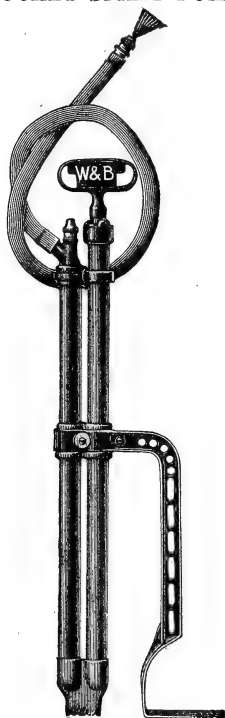
CAHOON SEEDER.



CAHOON SEEDER.

It will seed about 5 or 6 acres per hour, scattering the seed from 10 to 20 feet on each side of operator. The bag and hopper holds about one bushel.

Price, \$3.50.

BUCKET SPRAY PUMP.

For spraying trees. Price, \$3.50.

RAFFIA.

Natural, per bunch (about 3 ounces), price	\$0.10
Natural, per lb., price	.25
Colored, per bunch (about 2 ounces), price	.10
Colored, per lb., price	.75
Mixed Colors, per bunch	.10
If by mail, add 2c per oz., or 16c per lb., for postage.	

**REEDS.
(Rattan.)**

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
No. 1.....	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$1.25
No. 2.....	.10	.30	1.00
No. 3.....	.10	.20	.75
No. 4.....	.10	.20	.75
No. 5.....	.05	.15	.60

If by mail, add 2c per oz., or 5c per ¼ lb., or 16c per lb. for postage.

Samples of Raffia and Reeds on application.

We can also supply the following books on raffia and basket making:

Raffia and Reed Weaving—By E. S. Knapp; cloth, 132 pages; fine for school work; illustrated.....\$0.50

Basket Making—By T. Vernetta Morse; paper, 32 pages; richly illustrated; fine

“How to Make Baskets” is the title of a very instructive work by Mary White; bound in cloth; illustrated..... 1.00
for beginners..... .25

Berry Boxes and Crates

(Leslie Wine Measure.)

The Leslie style is the standard octagon box for the Western trade. Are made of poplar from the heart of the log, and are strictly

first-class. Boxes are packed 500 in a bale. Crates in bundles of 10. Ask for prices.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

We carry a full line of Pratt's food for both stock and poultry. Wholesale and retail.

We are headquarters for all kinds of Poultry and Pet Stock Supplies.

Bird Grit, 1 lb., 5c; 6 lbs., 25c.

Bird Sand, 1 lb., 5c; 2½ lbs., 10c.

Crushed Oyster Shells, 1 lb., 5c; 3 lbs., 10c; 10 lbs., 25c; 50 lbs., 75c.

Cuttlefish Bone, oz., 10c; 1 lb., 60c.

Chicken Markers, each 25c.

Deodorized Blood, 1 lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 70c; 100 lbs., \$4.25.

Lice Killer, Tobacco Dust, 1 lb., 10c; 4 lbs., 25c.

Lice Killer, Thanolice, 1 lb., 25c; 2½ lbs., 50c; 6 lbs., \$1.00.

Charcoal, 1 lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c.

Dog Biscuit, lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c.

Egg Food, bulk, 2½ lbs. for 25c.

Lice Killer, Pratt's, 1 lb., 25c.

Leg Bands, various styles.—Get our illustrated price list.

Egg Food, Pratt's, 26 oz. pkg., 25c; 5-lb. pkg., 60c.

Fine Bonemeal, 1 lb., 5c; 6 lbs., 20c; 10 lbs., 35c; 100 lbs., \$2.00.

Flax Seed Meal, 1 lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c.

Granulated Bone, 1 lb., 5c; 6 lbs., 20c; 10 lbs., 35c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

Green Cut Bone, 7 lbs., 25c; 15 lbs., 50c; 100 lbs., \$2.00.

Granite Crystal Grit, 13 lbs., 25c; 35 lbs., 50c; 100 lbs., \$1.25.

Haas' Live Stock Remedy.—Put up by Jos. Haas, V. S. The best stock food put up.

25c, 50c and \$1.00 packages.

Haines Seed Co.'s Black Powder, for roup, colds, swelled heads, indigestion, etc.; the best cure for roup.

½-lb. can, 25c; 1-lb. can, 50c.

Hoyt's Mixture, for little chicks. If fed when first hatched, will prevent any disorder of the bowels.

Six lbs., 25c; 14 lbs., 50c; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

Lice Killer, "Nicto-Napto," 14-oz. pkg., 25c.

Lice Killer, Lee's, 1-qt. can, 35c; ½-gal. can, 60c; 1-gal. can, \$1.00.

Lice Killer, Persian Insect Powder, ¼ lb., 20c; ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c.

Lawn Fertilizer, 1 lb., 5c; 8 lbs., 25c.

Millet Seed, 8 lbs., 25c; 100 lbs., market price.

Mixed Bird Seed, 1 lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c.

Medicated Nest Eggs, 1, 10c; 3, 25c.

Mockingbird Food, ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Nest Eggs, 3 eggs, 10c; dozen eggs, 30c

Oilcake, 3 lbs., 10c; 8 lbs., 25c.

Poultry Cure (for light colds), Black Oil, 2-oz. bottle, 25c.

Pigeon Markers, Aluminum Rings, 1 dozen, 25c.

Stone Drinking Jars, 5c; dozen, 50c.

Sulphur, 1 lb., 10c; 4 lbs., 25c.

Sunflower Seed, 1 lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c; 7 lbs., 50c; 15 lbs., \$1.00.

Stone Drinking Fountains, ½-gal., 25c; 1-gal., 30c.

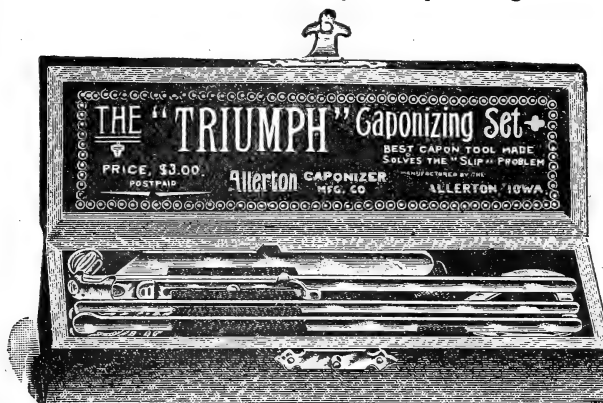
Twentieth Century Stock and Poultry Food, package, 25c.

Tin Spray Pumps, 75c.

If any of the above are sent by mail, add 16c per pound for postage.

We make a specialty of fine bulk Bird Seed, mixed to suit you.

The "Triumph" Caponizing Set.



years ago caponizing was scarcely practiced in the United States at all. Now it has assumed gigantic proportions, and is growing with a rapidity that surpasses the most sanguine conjectures of its friends. Capons as anyone knows sell on the market as a rule from three to five cents per pound higher than any other chickens. The demand for capons is always good, is steadily growing, and at this time a better market is assured the producer in this field than any other. Now is the time to get into the caponizing business, and the first thing to start right is to buy a "Triumph Caponizing Set." The problem of "slips" and the per cent lost in the operation have ever been the points of difficulty, and the elements that have cut an important figure in the profits to the producer. This difficulty has been overcome by the manufacturers of the "Triumph," and our customers can make no mistake by buying one of these sets.

Prices:—

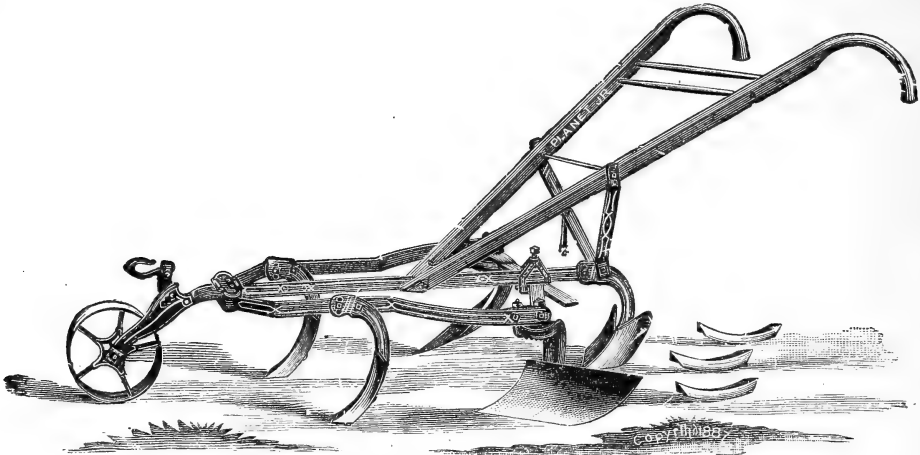
Set in plush-lined, cloth-covered case.....\$3.00

Set in polished hardwood box..... 2.75

Set in Jaranned wood box..... 2.50

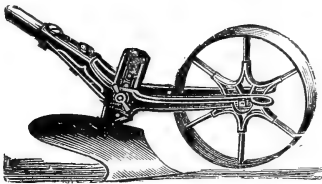
We pay transportation charges within the United States.

There is no doubt in the minds of up to date poultrymen as to the advantages of caponizing. Caponizing does away with the troublesome cockerel, and transform him into a tranquil, majestic fowl moving at leisure about the yard and only growing fatter and heavier every day. The operation is very simple, and with a "Triumph Caponizing Set" any boy 12 years of age can perform it with safety and thoroughness. A few



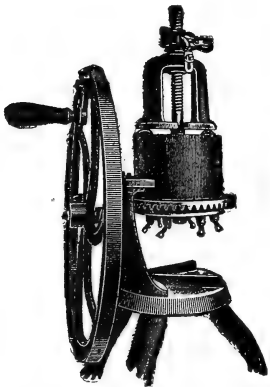
The Planet, Jr., Horse Hoe and Cultivator

Made in various styles from \$4.50 to \$9.00.



The Fire-Fly Garden Plow

Very useful in small gardens and poultry yards. You cannot afford to be without one.
Price, \$2.25.



Mann's Bone Cutter

Fresh cut bones will make the hens lay.
No. 5C with crank handle, \$6.75.
No. 5B with balance wheel, \$9.00.
For other sizes ask for Catalog.

Price List of Eggs for Hatching.
In the hatching season we usually have fresh eggs in stock at our store of the leading breeds. Thirteen eggs constitutes a setting, except for Ducks, which is 11, and Turkeys 9. Geese eggs quoted on application.

	Eggs Setting
Barred Plymouth Rocks	\$2.00
White Plymouth Rocks	2.00
White Wyandottes	2.00
Black Langshams	2.00
Light Brahmas	2.00
Rhode Island Reds	2.00
Brown Leghorns, S. Comb	1.50
Brown Leghorns, R. C.	1.50
White Leghorns, S. C.	1.50
Buff Leghorns, S. C.	2.00
Buff Orpingtons	2.00
Black Minorcas, S. C.	2.00
Black Minorcas, R. C.	2.00
Houdans	2.00
Turkeys—Bronze	2.00
Turkeys—White Holland	2.00
Ducks—White Pekin	1.50
Geese—Toulouse	
Guineas—Pearl	1.50

Table showing number of trees or plants that can be planted on an acre, at the distance apart given:

1x1 feet	43,560	5x4 feet	2,178
2x1 feet	21,780	5x5 feet	1,742
2x2 feet	10,890	5½x5½ feet .	1,417
3x1 feet	14,520	6x6 feet	1,210
3x2 feet	7,260	6½x6½ feet .	1,031
3x3 feet	4,840	7x 7 feet	888
4x1 feet	10,890	8x 8 feet	680
4x2 feet	5,445	9x 9 feet	537
5x2 feet	4,356	10x10 feet ...	435
4x3 feet	3,630	11x11 feet ...	360
4x4 feet	2,722	12x12 feet ...	302
5x1 feet	8,712	13x13 feet ...	257
5x3 feet	2,904	14x14 feet ...	222

What

Nitro-Culture

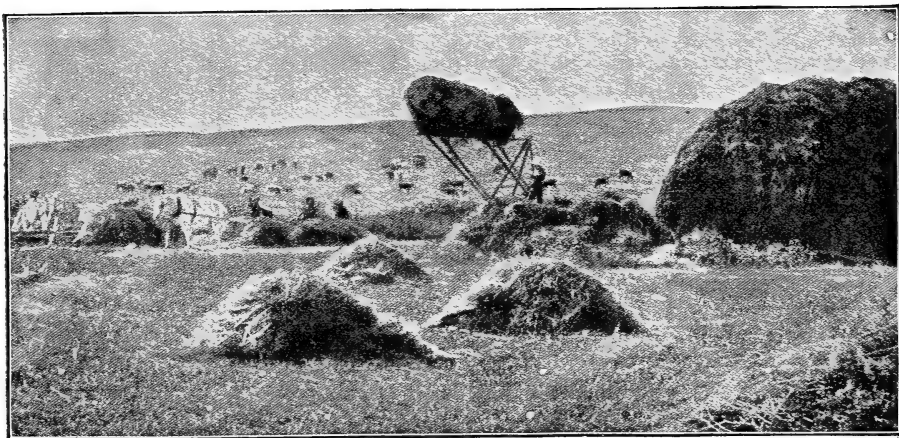
has done and

What

Nitro-Culture

can do ❖ ❖ ❖

under the proper conditions



HARVESTING ALFALFA.

Muscatine, Ia.

I tried the Cultures last Spring on red clover sown with oats. I have a good stand of clover where almost all clover in this section failed. An examination of the roots this Fall showed fully 75 per cent. more nodules than those grown from untreated seed, also the oats showed an increase of 15 bushels per acre over oats sown in better ground. This was more than I expected.

R. F. D. No. 1.

CHAS. A. PRICE.

Cisco, N. C., May 12, 1905.

Gentlemen:

Where NITRO-CULTURE was given a fair trial here on garden-peas it has given results. We have one man here who tried the Cultures on one row of peas alone. The rest of his peas were expensively manured with compost and guano which was probably worth \$15.00 per acre. The Nitro-Culture row was by far the best row in the field and at least doubled any other row in the first picking and they were planted a week later than the rest.

(Signed)

DR. J. R. PARKER.

Hagerstown, Ind., Aug. 29, 1905.

Gentlemen:

There has just come to my notice the most remarkable case I have met with. This is the case of a man ten miles from here whom I induced last spring to try alfalfa. He used Nitro-Culture, at my suggestion, on the seed and planted according to my instructions. He amazed me yesterday by bringing in a bunch of alfalfa which measured 30 inches tall from the roots, with roots fifteen inches long. The crop was cut last Friday, was saved and made a ton and half to the acre. He will cut it again this fall and then pasture it. The seed was sown the 20th of May, and clipped first July 20th and the first crop for hay was cut August 25th. Other fields which were not inoculated have not succeeded in making anything like such a growth. You are aware that one of the main objections about alfalfa is that there can be no profit derived from the crop the first year. I had in mind this very purpose when I urged this man to plant his crop. I believed that alfalfa if treated with Nitro-Culture could be made a productive crop the first year. The success is remarkable and also most gratifying. Think what it means the country over to be able to derive profits the first year by reason of using methods which are not generally observed in planting the crop.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) C. M. GINTHER

THE HAINES SEED COMPANY

FLOWER AND GARDEN SEEDS

DENVER, COLO.

What Nitro-Culture Is

NITRO-CULTURE consists of nitrogen collecting Bacteria which work in the soil and on the roots of leguminous plants, having the power to collect free nitrogen from the air and supply it to the plants. All plants need nitrogen, which is very costly when obtained through chemical fertilizers. The remarkable increase of crop frequently reported and caused by inoculation is due wholly to the large amount of nitrogen collected from the air by the Bacteria.

METHOD OF USING.

The Bacteria are furnished dried on absorbent cotton and can be readily forwarded by mail to any section of the country. Full directions accompany each package, which no farmer can have any difficulty in following out.

VALUE AS SOIL RENOVATOR.

It has been ascertained from the most reliable sources that the average inoculated leguminous crops such as Clover, Alfalfa, Vetch, Peas, Beans, etc., will not only under the proper conditions show an increase of crop, but also that the Bacteria will collect from the air and leave in the soil at the end of the season after the crop is harvested not less than 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre. This nitrogen at present market prices would be worth \$15.00 and upwards per acre, and would show a corresponding increase in the next succeeding crop, no matter what it may be.

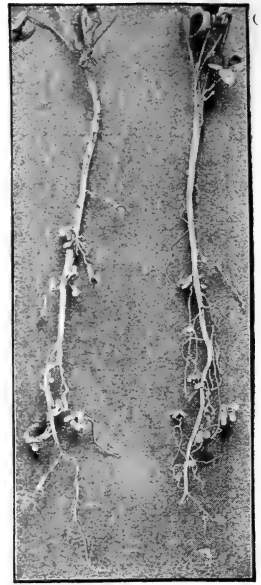
INCREASE OF CROP.

It would be impossible for us to estimate what the increase caused by inoculation might be. Conditions vary in different sections. In some cases increases are reported to be very great, crops like Alfalfa, Clover, Vetch, Peas, Beans, etc., having been made to grow in sections where they had never been successfully grown before. We therefore, advise our customers to try the experiment and ascertain the true value of **NITRO-CULTURE** on their respective soils.

ALFALFA.—By means of inoculation with **NITRO-CULTURE**, Alfalfa is now being successfully grown from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to the Gulf.



ALFALFA 3 YEARS OLD.



ALFALFA ROOTS

WEST CHESTER, PA., 10-3-'05.

The above photograph showing Alfalfa roots and nitrogen-collecting nodules, was taken of plants six weeks old now growing on my field where previous attempts to get a stand of Alfalfa absolutely failed either to form nodules or make satisfactory growth. The seed for this crop was carefully inoculated with **NITRO-CULTURE** before planting and I also limed the field. I now have an excellent stand and feel the problem of Alfalfa growing has been solved for farmers who were unable to secure a successful crop without inoculation before **NITRO-CULTURE** was introduced.

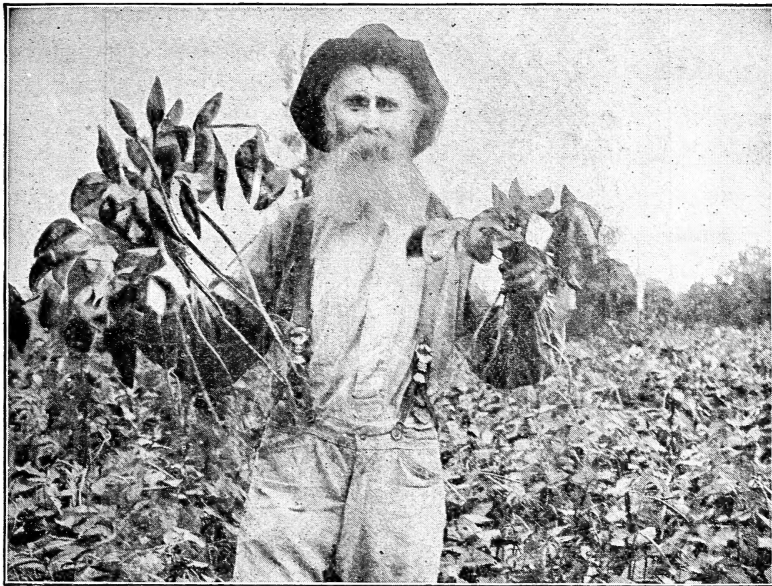
(Signed)
Dr. Jos. Bringhurst

ACID OR SOUR SOIL.

It should be remembered that there are certain unusual conditions of the soil which will prevent the profitable growth of any crop. The use of **NITRO-CULTURE** is not, of course, designed to overcome such difficulties, although there is no doubt but that under these circumstances an inoculated crop will produce better results than uninoculated. If you are sure that the right Bacteria are abundant already in your soil, inoculation is not necessary.

Nitro-Culture is prepared under the supervision of Dr. Geo. T. Moore formerly of the United States Department of Agriculture and discoverer of the improved process.





Copyright by N. N. C. Co., 1905.

The difference in Cow Peas. (See letter.)

Gentlemen:—I mail you today a photograph of my field of Cow-peas treated with your Nitro-Culture, I am standing in the field with a few plants in each hand, inoculated plants in my right hand and uninoculated in my left hand. You will see that the inoculated plants are about twice as high as uninoculated, and are well filled with pods, while the uninoculated are not yet in bloom and show not one nodule on their roots. The inoculated plants are full of nodules, very evenly distributed on all of the roots. My land is poor sandhill land that would not make corn at all, and very little of any other crop without having fertilizing. These peas were not fertilized at all, and are of the dwarf or bush variety.

Montverde, Fla., Sept. 4, 1905.

Very truly,

(Signed) GEO. A. KIRK.

East Springfield, O., May 1st, 1905.

Gentlemen:—

I sowed about one bushel of oats to the acre and fifteen pounds of inoculated Alfalfa. This was sowed on the 7th of May, 1904. I cut the oats as soon as they came in head, and then about every two weeks it was gone over with the mowing machine, and at this writing the Alfalfa will average six inches and a good stand. I inoculated the whole piece with Nitro-Culture. A neighbor put in a piece the next day without inoculation on as good land, or possibly better, and I doubt if it will ever be worth cutting.

Yours truly,

(Signed) JOS. D. FLENNIKEN

LaMirada, Cal., July 15th, 1905.

Gentlemen:—

I take pleasure in stating that the Nitro-Culture I purchased from you worked wonders, and have no doubt that it more than doubled the crop and improved the quality wonderfully. I applied it to the growing Alfalfa by scattering sand that had been dampened with the solution. Everybody should use it. I also tried it on beans with good results.

Yours truly,

(Signed) GEO. B. REEVE.

Henry County, Ind., Sept. 12th, 1905

Gentlemen:—

On May 20th, 1905, I planted Alfalfa seed inoculated with Nitro-Culture. It came up well and was first clipped on June 21st; again clipped July 20th, and the first real crop was harvested August 25th; yield per acre about one and one half tons, average length of plant 26 inches, the length of roots directly into the ground measuring about 16 inches. The crop will be cut again the last of September. This proves that where Alfalfa is planted in the Spring and is inoculated with Nitro-Culture, two crops at least can be harvested the first season, where heretofore in this section farmers generally count on little or nothing the first year.

(Signed) ALVA LANGSTON

Waverly, N. Y., Sept. 12th 1905

Dear Sirs:—

I can readily testify to the value of Nitro-Culture on Garden-peas. I planted Nott's Excelsior on soil which last year did not yield much of any peas. I planted a row without inoculation and one inoculated alongside this year. The uninoculated bore few peas, short pods, vines about one foot high; while those treated with the Culture were vines fifteen inches to two feet; average eighteen to twenty inches; more than double the peas, two or three picking.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) I. G. LEMON

Rockwood, Tenn. May 31st, 1905

Dear Sir:—

Some weeks since I used Nitro-Culture on Cumberland Mountain. This land is of a very sandy nature and would produce probably a good year eight or ten bushels of Corn. We sowed one acre of inoculated Clover, and alongside, on exactly the same land, as much more of Clover that was not treated. For some time little difference could be seen, if any. We found on investigation that the untreated Clover had some Bacteria, but the treated more. Three weeks since a change seemed to be showing in favor of the treated. Some four days since I was looking over it and find that in that time the inoculated Clover has outgrown the untreated Clover about double, is about twice as large, has the finest roots, or as fine as I have seen on young Clover, and the nodules are, as we say with us a sight, large and very numerous. There is no question but it has helped by at least doubling the crop that will be on the land if it continues to grow as it is now doing. We are all much pleased with it.

Our Mr. Bowman inoculated his Garden-peas on very productive land. He did not expect any decided results but the vines were some larger, though not very much, but when it came time to bear the treated were about two weeks earlier, and had many more, nearly double the number of peas in the pods.

Yours truly,

(Signed) GEO. P. LINDSLEY



Port Norris, N. J., 8-16-'05
Gentlemen:—I have an immense crop of lima beans and farmers for miles around come to see it. The best farmers never saw its equal. If Nitro-Culture had cost \$10.00 per acre I would have been well pleased. I have in all 8600 hills and the cost of Nitro-Culture was \$4.00. I know by test that it made my crop one week earlier, which means several times the cost of inoculation.
 (Signed) J. W. Bradway

Carysbrook, Va., Jan. 2, 1905
Gentlemen:—My experience with Culture for Soy-beans has proven without a doubt in several instances, that it will produce the nitrogen nodules. The soil inoculated giving an increase of 25 per cent., and the seed inoculated 28 per cent. increase over the uninoculated.
 Yours very truly,
 (Signed) C. E. JONES.

Girdletree, Md., July 24th, 1905
Gentlemen:—I enclose check for two five-acre packages of Nitro-Culture for Crimson Clover. Please send at once, as I want to use it soon as I can get it. I tried your Culture on Cow-Peas and they are making wonderful growth attract general notice.
 Yours truly,
 (Signed) W. C. BROMLEY

When ordering, state what particular crop you desire to inoculate. Crops mentioned on the same line, require the same Bacteria.

Alfalfa or Lucerne.
 Red, Yellow or Mammoth Clover.
 Alsike or White Clover.
 Crimson Clover.
 Burr Clover.
 Cow, Clay, Whip-O-Will, Black Eye Peas.
 Garden Peas.

Garden Beans (Wax, String, Lima, Pea or Kidney).
 Soy Beans.
 Velvet Beans.
 Vetch.
 Peanuts.
 Field Peas.
 Sweet Peas.

PRICE LIST.

TRIAL PACKAGE.....	\$.50
1-ACRE PACKAGE.....	1.50
5-ACRE PACKAGE.....	5.00
20-ACRE PACKAGE.....	18.00
50-ACRE PACKAGE.....	40.00

SPECIAL GARDEN PACKAGES.

SWEET PEAS.....	\$.25
GARDEN BEANS.....	.25
GARDEN PEAS.....	.25

NITRO-CULTURE cannot be furnished for any crops like corn wheat, potatoes, cotton, etc., but only those which are mentioned on the above price-list. Inoculated clover may be planted with oats or other crops, and we have reason to believe that they will be benefited.

The Tennent Atomizer, with Mixer

The Newest and Best Spraying Device in the Market

This Illustration Shows the Large Size Sprayer or Atomizer



Two tubes are so arranged that no matter how the Sprayer is held, one tube at least is always in the liquid. This is the only hand sprayer that will spray overhead, ceilings, shrubbery, etc. One Blow-hole, resulting in producing the finest conceivable spray, necessary for disinfecting—large sprays burn leaves.

The third tube on the side of barrel goes to bottom of receptacle; this conducts a portion of the air directly into the bowl and with every stroke of the handle thoroughly agitates the contents. No other sprayer does this. Especially desirable for using emulsions, kerosene and water, whitewash, paris green, etc.

Large size, \$1.00; small size, for house use, 50c.

Is useful for spraying stables, henhouses, greenhouses, hospitals, shrubbery, potatoes, tobacco, etc.

Does the work of the large, expensive machines.

FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS.

PRICE LIST.

Size.	Per Doz.	Per 100.	Size.	Per Doz.	Per 100.
2-inch pots.....		\$ 0.80	10-inch pots.....	\$ 2.00	\$14.00
2½-inch pots.....	\$ 0.20	1.00	4-inch saucers.....	.35	1.60
3-inch pots.....	.30	1.50	5-inch saucers.....	.50	2.00
4-inch pots.....	.45	2.00	6-inch saucers.....	.60	3.00
5-inch pots.....	.60	3.00	7-inch saucers.....	.70	3.75
6-inch pots.....	.75	4.00	8-inch saucers.....	.80	5.00
7-inch pots.....	1.00	6.00	9-inch saucers.....	1.00	6.00
8 inch pots.....	1.25	8.00	10-inch saucers.....	1.25	8.00
9-inch pots.....	1.50	11.00			

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND QUANTITIES OF SEEDS USUALLY SOWN TO THE ACRE.

Kind.	No. lbs. per bu.	No. lbs. Sown to acre.	Kind.	No. lbs. per bu.	No. lbs. Sown to acre.
Barley, broadcast.....	48	85 to 90	Grass, Mixed Lawn.....	14	65 to 80
Beans, dwarf, in drills.....	60	60	Lettuce, in rows 2½ feet.....		3
Beets, for sugar.....		12 to 20	Mangel Wurzel (for stock).....		4 to 5
Beets, in drills.....		5 to 6	Melon, Musk, in hills.....		2 to 3
Broom Corn, in drills.....	46	12	Melon, Water, in hills.....		4 to 5
Buckwheat, broadcast.....	50	25 to 40	Millet, Hungarian, broadcast... 48	30 to 35	
Cabbage, in beds to transplant..		¼	Oats, broadcast.....	32	50 to 60
Carrot, in drills.....		2 to 3	Onions, in drills.....		5 to 6
Cauliflower—1 oz. for 1,000 plants.			Onions for Sets, in drills.....		60 to 75
Celery—1 oz. for 2,000 plants.			Onion Sets, in rows.....		300 to 350
Clover, red, alone.....	60	8 to 12	Parsnips, in drills.....		4 to 6
Clover, white, alone.....	60	5 to 8	Peas, in drills.....	60	60 to 90
Clover, Alsike, alone.....	60	6 to 8	Pop Corn, hills.....	56	3 to 4
Clover, Lucerne or Alfalfa.....	60	20 to 25	Potato (cut tubers).....	60	400 to 600
Corn, field in hills.....	56	8 to 12	Pumpkin, in hills.....		4 to 6
Corn, sweet.....	50	8 to 12	Rape, Dwarf Essex.....	60	5
Cow Peas, broadcast.....	60	120 to 150	Rye, broadcast.....	56	60 to 90
Cucumbers, in hills.....		2	Sorghum (fodder).....	30	25 to 50
Flax, broadcast.....	56	35 to 40	Squash.....		3 to 4
Grass, Bromus Inermus.....	56	15 to 25	Tomato, to transplant.....		¼
Grass, Kentucky Blue (solid seed).....	14	25	Turnip, in drills.....		2 to 3
Grass, orchard.....	14	25 to 50	Wheat, broadcast.....	60	60 to 90
Grass, Red Top (in chaff).....	14	25 to 30	Clover, Timothy, Red Top (together for one acres), 4 lbs. Clover, 10 lbs. Timothy, 2 lbs. Solid Red Top.		
Grass, Red Top (solid seed).....	32	12 to 15			
Grass, Timothy.....	45	10 to 12			

THE HAINES SEED CO.

1906



THE BEST GREEN POD BEAN IN CULTIVATION.
(See page 3.)



See Our Cash Premium Offer

(On page 1.)

GET IN LINE FOR A SHARE OF THE PREMIUMS.